The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3062. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Important Victory in Western Virginia.

The Entire Army of General Garnett Routed.

Garnette Killed by an Indiana Soldier.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Total Demoralization of the Rebel Forces.

Latest News from Fort Pickens and Key West.

The Niagara and Crusader on the Track of the Privateer Sumter.

Release of her Prizes by Order of the Captain-General of Cuba.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The House Devising Means to Render the Blockade More Effective.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN ON FRIDAY.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GEN. GARNETT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The following dispatch has just been received by the War Department:

HUTTONSVILLE, Sunday, July 14.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General:

GARNETT and his forces have been routed; his baggage and one gun taken; his army demoralized and GARNETT killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost thirteen killed and not more than forty wounded.

We have, in all killed, at least two hundred of the enemy, and the prisoners will amount to at least one thousand. We have taken seven guns in all.

I still look for the capture of the remnant of GARNETT's army by Gen. HILL.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country. (Signed,)

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HOW GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15.

Gen. GARNETT was killed by an Indiana soldier in a regular battle fought yesterday, eight miles from St. George. This is reliable. Particulars of the battle will be quickly forwarded.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15—P. M.

A train arrived at Grafton at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the body of Gen. GARNETT, late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carracksford, near St. George. The rebels were completely routed by the column of Gen. MORRIS. All their camp equipage was captured. Fifty men were killed, and many prisoners taken. The loss on our side is four of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment killed, and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

No rebel forces are now within Gen. McCLELLAN's district.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

GRAFTON, Va., Monday, July 15.

A train arrived this morning, bringing the body of Gen. GARNETT, Adjutant-General of Virginia, and commander of the rebel forces in Western Virginia. The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio and Seventh and Ninth Indiana regiments. At Carrick's Ford, Gen. GARNETT attempted to rally his forces. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which Gen. GARNETT was killed, and 20 of his men left on the ground, while many bodies were carried off. The rebels were completely routed and scattered. Gen. MORRIS' command captured 40 loads of provisions, all their horses, wagons, &c.

Gen. GARNETT's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends. Two men were killed and two mortally wounded in the Ohio Fourteenth. There was no other loss on our side.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Grafton says that the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday night. Gen. MORRIS' column commenced the pursuit the next afternoon. After a terrible forced march through rain and mud over Laurel Mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carrick's Ford, eight miles southof St. George, Tucker County. The rebels drew up in line of battle, and poured in a raking volley on the right of our columns, the Ohio Fourteenth, which returned a hot fire, lasting twenty minutes, when Col. DUNDORE's Indiana Seventh made a charge upon their battery. They broke and run, crossing the Ford at St. George.

Gen. ROBERT S. GARNETT, while attempting to rally his flying men, was struck by a ball passing through his spine, and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the sand.

Col. DUNDORE continued the chase two miles, and bivouacked. The rest bivouacked on the battle-ground. We captured forty loaded wagons, one rifled cannon, and two stand of colors. We killed twenty, wounded many, and took more prisoners than we could take care of. The fight was turned into a disastrous rout. Our loss was two killed and two mortally wounded.

The rebels left all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, 100 muskets, knapsacks, and large quantities of ammunition. They retreated up the Horse-shoe, but it is hoped Gen. HILL will meet, and still further rout them, near West Union.

Gen. MORRIS was to return to-day, by St. George, to Laurel Hill.

We will bring Gen. GARNETT's body here. It will be forwarded to his friends.

WHO GEN. GARNETT WAS.

Gen. ROBT. S. GARNETT, whose death is recorded in our war news this morning, was a graduate of West Point, and entered the Army in the usual course. After graduating with honors, his first Commission was filled for a Brevet Second Lieutenantcy in the 4th Artillery, and bore date the 1st of July, 1841. He was, therefore, twenty years an officer, nineteen years of which saw him an honorable soldier, serving under his country's flag. He was brevetted in 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war, and rose to the rank of full Major on the 27th of March, 1855; this was his position when he resigned. Maj. GARNETT was a Virginian, and personally, bore a good character.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The Investigating Committee, appointed by the House to ferret out the corruptions connected with furnishing supplies and transportation, is likely to have any quantity of work to do. The members of the Committee are daily receiving letters giving information of swindles which have been perpetrated. One man recounts a wagon swindle in Brooklyn; another gives the details of a hat job at Cincinnati, and another exposes some clever jobs which an Ex-Member off Congress and a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, had in the infantry line. To-day, on motion of Mr. VAN HYCK, Chairman of the Investigating Committee. The House adopted a resolution directing the disbursing officers not to pay any portion of the Charter money to be paid for the use or purchase of the steamer *Cataline*, untill the Committee report upon the case. Those engaged in this swindle will probably realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

RECLAMATION DOR THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

The Secretary of State has made reclamation upon the Spanish Government for the rendition of the prizes captured by the pirate steamer *Sumter*, and carried into Cienfuegos. Under the proclamation of the Spanish Government it is probable that the claim of this Government will be acceded to.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Ex-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, has come to Washington to tender his services to the Government. The Ex-Governor was the intimate personal and political friend of the rebels of the South, and as Chairman of the Breckinridge National Commmittee did more than any other man to destroy the Government. He now offers to support. By the way, as STEVENS is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, he will better sustain the Government by paying up than by his personal services in the patriot army.

DRAGOONS ACCEPTED.

The War Department has accepted the Cameron Dragoons, a regiment raised by Col. MAX FREEDMAN in Philadelphia.

TROUBLE AT FORT MONROE.

Dispatches from Fort Monroe came te the War Department this afternoon by Mr. EASTERBROOK. Gen. BUTLER is represented as having come into conflict with the officers of the Fort, and to have made his grievances the subject of a communication to the War Department.

MORE GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The *Journal*, at Boston, and the *Spy*, at Worcester, have been designated to publish the laws of Congress in Massachusetts.

PROMINENT MEXICANS DEAD.

The last dispatches received by the Mexican Legation announce the deaths of DON MELCHOR OCAMPO and Gen. DEGALLADO, two of the most illustrious men of Mexico.

CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH LEGATION.

M. DES JARDINS, formerly of Boston, has arrived in Washington to take the place of M. DE VANGRIGREUSE, Chancellor of the French Legation.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

The nomination of RUFUS F. ANDREWS as Surveyor of the Port of New-York was sent in to the Senate to-day.

TROOPS MOVED INTO VIRGINIA.

By permission of the Government I state that the New-York Seventeenth, the Massachusetts Ninth and Eleventh, the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth and Michigan Fourth, passed into Virginia to-day and yesterday.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, to-day, elected JOHN W. FORNEY Secretary, in place of ASHBURY DICKENS. It is a matter of congratulation that the rebel DICKENS is at last cut off from the patronage of the Government he has done his best to destroy.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts Regiments have arrived at Washington.

The battery of flying artillery from Fort Pickens has reached Washington.

Fort Runyon, defending the approach to Long Bridge, is occupied by the New-York Twenty-first Regiment, which crossed the bridge yesterday.

CONGRESS CLOSING UP.

The business before Congress is being pushed along so rapidly that both Houses will probably adjourn on Friday, the day fixed by the House. The Senate will probably remain in Executive session some days thereafter. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The Post-office Department has ordered that mail matter for East Tennessee will go to the Cincinnati Distributing office.

The result of inquiries in military quarters this morning is that Fairfax Court-house is not yet occupied by the National troops.

It appears, from official data, that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law have been issued by this Administration. On the 27th of April, the following was addressed to the commanding General of the Army:

"You are engaged in suppressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line, which is now or which shall be used between the City of Philadelphia and the City of Washington, you will find resistance, which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of Habeas corpus for the public safety, you personally, or through the officer in command at the point at which resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ."

This is signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

This order was modified on the 2d of July, so that the above authority should extend on the military line between New-York and Washington.

The third case was under the proclamation of the President, and made Martial law operate in Florida, over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Fortress Monroe. She brought up the secession schooner *Sallie Mears*, which was captured by the gunboat *Cambridge* coming out of York River. The *Sallie Mears* is about 300 tons burden, and is in ballast. She has on her deck the casting of a 32-pounder gun, but it is not bored out.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment embarked to-day on board the steamers *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*, at the Navy-yard, and proceeded to Alexandria.

The Michigan Fourth Regiment also proceeded to Alexandria yesterday by steamers.

Yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts Ninth Regiment and GRIFFIN's Battery, stationed at the City Hall, departed for the other side of the river. The latter were provided with rifle guns, 12-pounders, an extra amount of ammunition and an additional number of horses.

The Seventeenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment from the same State, left their encampment about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and embarked on the steamers *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia* for Alexandria.

The Twenty-first New-York Regiment, Col. ROGERS, broke up their camp at Kalorama yesterday, and crossed the Long Bridge, and are now encamped in Fort Runyon.

The Garibaldi Guard changed their position Saturday, and are now about one mile south of Alexandria.

Lieut. GREEN's fine battery of rifled cannon, and Company G, of Second Artillery, have left Fort Runyon, and gone to the vicinity of Alexandria.

Col. MILES' whole Brigade is now, it is stated, south of Alexandria.

The New-Jersey Third passed over Saturday afternoon, and encamped near Roche's Spring yesterday.

Col. MCLEAN's New-Jersey Regiment crossed the river and took a position near the same point.

This morning the Twenty-seventh Pennsylaania Regiment, Col. EINSTEIN, broke up camp and went into Virginia by steamers to Alexandria.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment has been under marching orders for some days, and will perhaps go into Virginia this afternoon.

The Thirty-sixth New-York Regiment, Col. CHAS. H. INNES, arrived in Washington at midnight on Saturday.

Capt. BREWER's Battery arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Fort Pickens. The Battery consists of four pieces of 2-pounders, and 84 men. Another Battery follows the above here to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

Mr. D'IXON said: Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut, asking for the adoption of such measures by Congress as shall sustain the Government of the United States in the present crisis. In presenting this petition, I desire to say that I entirely concur in the sentiments of the petitioners. It is my purpose to vote for any measures which may be reported from the appropriate Committees calculated, in my judgment, to sustain the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the defence of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. I shall do this, Sir, in the hope and belief that, strengthened and supported by the popular will, as manifested in the measures adopted by Congress, the Administration will throw into the conduct of the war all the ardor, and energy, and enthusiasm which now inspires the hearts of the people. It is my belief that the Administration has already done all that could be expected or desired in the vast preparations for war which have in so short a period of time been made, bringing the country, in a few brief weeks, from the long quietude of a peace establishment, in which preparation for war had been too much neglected and the act of war almost lost and forgotten, to our present condition of security and power. So that at this moment, whatever may be the result of the present contest, the Government of the United States is the most firmly establishment Government on earth. Still I acknowledge that I have shared somewhat in the natural impatience which I know the people feel at any signs, real or apparent, of inaction or unnecessary delay. Whatever may be the issue of the conflict, let it be short and decisive. Now that the arbitrament of war has been chosen by the Revolutionists, let the war be so conducted as to bring the question at issue to a speedy and decisive result. The contest is not one which my constituents have sought. They desire that its end may soon come, and that it shall be such as shall not invite to a repetition of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposer shall beware of thee. So they proposed on their part to conduct this contest. Men and money in any number and to any amount, it is our business to grant the Administration. That being done, no halting, no delay, no thought of peace till the supremacy of the Government of the United States shall be an acknowledged fact throughout our entire domain. I rejoice at the signs which indicate early and energetic action on the part of the Government; for of all things, in my judgement, delay is most to be dreaded. Temporary defeat may not be fatal, but the slow canker of tardy inaction will rust into the very heart and spirit of the people. This war is to them a serious and costly business. They demand that it be short, decisive, terrific and overwhelming, and if in any quarter they are thwarted of this purpose, their indignation will be proportioned to their disappointment. The events of the day are marked by rapidity of movement. At the commencement of the last session of Congress, little more than six months ago, the great rebellion, which has now reached its height, involving no less than eleven States, was only threatened. To-day, whatever may be its continuance in point of time, we may feel assured, that if the popular will shall be carried into execution, it is already more than half suppressed; that it cannot, if properly treated, grow from a rebellion into a successful revolution, is already decided. Its end is certain, though its length of duration may be uncertain. The United States of America are to remain one nation. The territorial integrity of the Union is to be preserved inviolate. This is what the people of the United States mean by the immense sacrifices they are now making. This and nothing less. Whatever stands in the way of this, whether it be a political creed or a vested right, whether it be Democracy or Slavery, must go down and perish. And this is true, not merely because twenty millions of people have so determined, but because, in the nature of things, a great nation like this cannot be overthrown and destroyed, without, in its dying struggles, if die it must, overwhelming all the institutions created by its laws in a common ruin. How, then, can the peculiar institution of the South escape destruction, when it shall be found to stand in the way of the preservation of the Government? Yet, in utter blindness to this obvious idea, the maddened South is rushing upon its fate. Six months ago, Mr. President, I saw as clearly as I now see the great conspiracy against the Union, that has now reached the point of open, flagrant war against the Government. If I saw it then a little more distinctly than some others, it was, perhaps, because I had a more correct, appreciation of the true character of the violent and desperate men who were engaged in it. Had it been possible then by measures of conciliation involving no sacrifice of principle to disarm these men of the baleful influences they exerted at home, and so to strengthen the Union men of the South as to enable them to resist the torrent of secession, I would, under the circumstances then existing, have consented to such measures. The event, however, has shown that every such effort, however patriotic, was useless. The redress of grievances was not the object of the Disunionists. They had, indeed, no practical grievances to be redressed, those of which they complained being wholly imaginary. If they declared that their constitutional rights were violated, before the question of the protection of their alleged rights could have been considered by any competent tribunal, they had, to the extent of their power, overthrown the Constitution itself, and engaged in war against the Government of the United States. To talk of redress of grievances with such men, were to parley with the assassin who attempts your life. Looking, then, at the manner in which this great rebellion was commenced, and at its progress to this time, I have no difficulty in saying how it should, in my judgment, be treated. Its dimensions, I know, are immense. It involves, nominally at least, powerful and wealthy States. Among its adherents and supporters are brave men and able men. Its armies are powerful. Yet after all, it is the work of a faction. It is, with all its pretence of State authority, a lawless rebellion still, and as such it must be treated. If it were confined to a single State, we should have no difficulty as to its mode of treatment. That it extends over many States, may render its suppression more difficult, but does not render it impossible, and in no respect changes our duty with regard to it. I speak for only one State, and the voice of that State is that this rebellion must be crushed. Let it require a longer or a shorter time, ldt it cost more or less money, a greater or less sacrifice of human life, still it can be, it must and it will be crushed. If the ordinary means of warfare can do this, let them, as I hope they may, suffice. But if more shall be required, more must be resorted to. It may be, should the war continue to draw its slow length along, that means which seem to us terrific in consequences may be required; but it ought to be understood now, in the beginning, that whatever means may be necessary to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States and the unity of the nation, will, when the necessity shall arise, be used freely, fully, and unhesitatingly. If, in the course of events, it ehall appear that either Slavery or this Government must perish, then the voice of a united people will declare, let Slavery perish, and let the Government live forever. Such is the stern determination to which thousands have come, who have been considered heretofore men of moderate views. I will not enlarge on this point. It is enough to state it. It is the calm, deliberate opinion of that great conservative class, who, in the outset of these troubles, were anxious, if possible, to find a peaceful solution of our difficulties. Finding this impossible, they have come to the conclusion that the Government shall be saved from destruction, whatever else may perish. Representing a constituency who are governed by the calm and resolute convictions of thinking men, moderate in their views, yet earnest and decided; slow to resort to extreme measures, yet never shrinking from the consequences of any measure, however extreme, these circumstances may render necessary, I have voted, and I shall vote, for any and all bills tending to the vigorous prosecution of the war, till its last battle has been fought and its last victory won. If, now, the insurgents were ready to lay down their arms, and acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, I should rejoice to see them return to their allegiance. Till they do so, the war will continue, and with every day of its continuance, the consequences to the States in rebellion, will become more and more serious and terrible. In their future, should the war go on, I see many scenes of horror at which humanity shudders, but the horrors will be of their own seeking. We, who are resisting their efforts to overthrow the Government are not responsible for the sufferings they are bringing on themselves. Our duty is plain, and though we were to shrink from its performance, the true, fearless, patriotic heart of the nation, beating high as it does with the love of civil liberty, and devoted to our Constitutional form of Government, would find other men to do its bidding. Sir, my desire is to see an early, overpowering, irresistible movement of our troops upon the insurgents. Every day's delay beyond the time absolutely necessary for preparations, is fraught with incalculable mischief to the cause of the Union, more especially if this delay is caused by political rather than military reasons. Negotiation has long since been exhausted. The question now is whether rebellion shall triumph—whether, in short, the National Government has the power to protect and perpetuate itself? The sooner that question is decided the better, whatever may be the result. If the rebellion has sufficient inherent power to become a successful revolution, let the country know it. But if, as I fully believe, the National Government has power to enforce its laws, and defend the honos of its flag on every foot of its soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, let the world have evidence of that power. To-morrow, next week, at the earliest possible moment, let the invincible columns move southward, and let the crushing blow be struck. When the Stars and the Stripes float in peaceful triumph over Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans, the witness and the proof not of subjugation, but of restoration and protection, the people of the loyal States will feel that the South is not conquered but saved. I know that their deliberate pupose to accomplish this can be shaken by no disaster; that they have the power to carry it into execution, and that they will never abandon the contest to which they have devoted their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, till the Constitution and the Union shall be everywhere acknowled and supreme.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Secretary. Agreed to.

On the first ballot 36 votes were cast. J. W. FORNEY received 26, and was declared elected.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill for the protection of Government contracts.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill for the organization and employment of a Police force in the City of Washington.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what contracts have been made since March, 1861.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to confiscate property in the rebel States of persons engaged in the war against the Government.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the Coast Survey be suspended during time of war.

After discussion this was disagreed to.

Mr. KING offered an amendment, that the two years' Volunteers be treated the same in all respects as the three years' Volunteers.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment so as to read that "all the provisions of law and appropriations herein contained, applicable to three years' volunteers, should apply to two years' volunteers, and all other volunteers exceeding three months in the Army and Navy." Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment for increasing the harbor defences of the City of New-York, and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

Mr. FESSENDEN raised the point of order that this was not recommended from committee or from the War Department.

The amendment was excluded.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

The bill to increase the Military establishment of the United States was taken up. The question was on the amendment of reducing the Army again in six months after the insurrection is suppressed, and it was modified so as to make it one year instead of six months.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment, as it would have a bad effect on the Army, and deter officers from entering new regiments.

Messrs. HALE and HARRIS also opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES spoke in favor of it. He did not wish to have a large standing army forced on the country.

Mr. WILSON said that, though he was not devotedly attached to the Army, still the country was not watching the interests of the Army as it should do. If we had had 40,000 men last October, properly distributed, we might have had the forts in the Southern ports to-day.

Mr. GRIMES thought that, if we had as large an Army as that, Mr. LINCOLN would not hold the position he now holds.

Mr. WILSON said that was a matter of opinion. He thought injustice was done to the Army by charging it with treason. Treason did not originate in the Army, but in these seats, and in the Cabinet.

On motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the resolution approving of the acts of the President was made the special order for to-morrow, as he wished to submit a few remarks.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the amendment reducing the Army again in one year after the insurrection is suppressed, by providing that "the Army may be reduced as Congress may direct."

Mr. HOWE spoke at some length on the subject. He contended that it might be necessary to have a larger standing Army than now to defend the frontier, or for other purposes. He thought it better to leave it to the future for Congress to decide.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to by Yeas 23—Nays 18.

The bill then passed.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to provide for the confiscation of the property of the rebels.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the loan bill was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was resolved, that the Committee on Commerce be directed to institute an immediate inquiry as to what further measures are necessary, if any, to make the blockade of the ports in the rebellious States more effectual, and to arrest the depredations of pirates now preying upon American Commerce, under pretended letters-of-marque and reprisal, issued by the rebel Government, or the so-called Southern Confederacy.

On motion of Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn next Friday.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report at the next session by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates who now infest our seas.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, wanted the resolution referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, inquired if it was contemplated to employ privateers by the National Government.

Mr. ELIOT replied that it was not.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a bill to establish a general and uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, it was ordered that all the departments and officers of the Government are hereby requested to withhold the payment of all moneys claimed to be due any person or persons on account of the use or value of the steamboat *Cataline*, until the Select Committee on Contracts shall report thereon.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Volunteer forces of the United States, and a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. Both were referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, resigning his seat in the House, he having been elected Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures, for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional District, to meet in General Convention at Louisville on the first Monday in September next, the purpose of said Convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

Objections were made from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—92 against 51.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Pessenden, Franchot, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis of Illinois, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgewick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellaberger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Horne, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburn, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Windem.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Browne, Burnett, Calvert, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Crawford, Cuttenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fisher, Fouke, Grider, Haight, Harding, Hollman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Lazear, Logan, McClernand, Mallory, Morris, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Mr ALLEN, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion against the General Government shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of Slavery.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, suggested an amendment by adding the words "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

A question was raised that the resolutions were not in order, under the rule adopted last Monday, which point the Speaker sustained.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked leave to offer a series of resolutions, setting forth the recent acts of the President in relation to calling out troops for the war, etc., and declaring that they were without the warrant of law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he wanted these resolutions referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; but the House tabled them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which he said had received the approval of the law officer of the Government and of the Judiciary Committee.

The title of the bill is, "To define and punish conspiracy." It provides that if two or more persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down or destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or levy war against the United States, or oppose by force the authority of the Government, or by force prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law, or by force take and seize any papers or property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority thereof, or by force of intimidation or otherwise prevent any one from accepting or holding any office of trust or confidence, each and every such person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and on conviction thereof, in any court of competent authority, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned, solitary or social, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. HICKMAN asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to this, but not to the introduction of the bill.

The following are the names of the seven members who voted against the bill: Messrs. Ashley, Burnett, Divin, Edgerton, Goodwin, Pomeroy, Wood.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, said there would be no trouble, if the House would order the question on the passage of the bill to be taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wanted to have the bill printed, in order to examine its details. It was probable that it would command the almost unanimous support of the whole House, but he was not willing, on a subject relating to the jurisprudence of the country, to act hastily, and without first knowing whether it was constitutional.

The bill was passed, by Yeas, 123; Nays, 7.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, offered the following:

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving by an aggressive and iniquitous war to overthrow it, and break up the Union, therefore

Resolved, That this House pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration oft he Federal authority every where within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. BURNETT.—Will the gentleman give us the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. MCCLERNAND.—Certainly. We want to get you on the record.

The resolution was adopted by yeas, 121; nays, 5. Nays—Messrs. Burnett, Grider, Norton, Read and Wood.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the Government of Virginia to retrocede to the United States the County of Alexandria, and so much of the County of Fairfax, one mile square, as includes the Mount Vernon estate purchased by the ladies.

Objection made.

Mr. FOSTER, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

The Spanish Authorities and the Prizes of the Sumter---Sailing of the Niagara and Crusader in Pursuit of her---List of Vessels Captured by Privateers, &c.

THE PIRATICAL STEAMER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, July 15.

Capt. WHITE, of the bark *Louisa Kilham*, captured by the privateer *Sumter*, writes to his owners here that he was captured July 6, the day he sailed from Cienfuegos, with 550 tons of sugar on Spanish account, and bound for Falmouth, Eng., for orders. He also states that it is the opinion of the Governor here that the Spanish laws will not let him hold us. We expect to hear from Havana to-day.

A letter from CABUSAC BROTHERS, dated Havana, July 10, after stating the capture, says they (the prizes,) are now in the port of Cienfuegos, but will not be allowed to remain there. No more Americans can at present find charters from this Island. Of course this has caused great excitement.

A letter from the Captain of the brig *Albert Adams*, dated Cienfuegos, evening of the 7th, states that the Captain-General had released all the *Sumter's* prizes, and they would sail the next morning.

Another letter dated Havana, July 10, states positively that the Spanish authorities had ordered the prizes of the *Sumter* to leave immediately.

CAPTURES BY THE PRIVATEERS.

At last accounts there had been dispatched in search of the two privateers of JEFF. DAVIS, known to be roaming the ocean, the first-class steam frigate *Niagara*, from Key West; the steam gunboat *Crusader*, in company with the latter; one sloop-of-war, the *Vincennes*, and the two revenue cutters *Caleb Cushing* and *Morris*, from Boston; and three revenue cutters under command of Commodore HOWARD, from this port. The capture of one old brig, and one screw steamer of no particular pretensions to speed, are tolerably certain, provided the obnoxious cruisers should be found. Summing up the depredations thus far, we have the following list of captures which they have made, and the disposition made of the prizes:

Captured.	Privateer.	Date.	Cargo.
1. Brig Panama,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
2. Schr. Mermaid,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
3. Schr. John Adams,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
4. Brig Joseph,	Savannah,	May 26	Sugar.
5. Schr. A. B. Thompson,	Unknown,	May 19	Sugar.
6. Brig Lydia Frances,	Unknown,	Unk'n	Mola's.
7. Schr. Transit,	Unknown,	Unk'n	Ball'st.
8. Brig Monticello,	St. Nicholas,	June 28	Coffee.
9. Schr. Margaret,	St. Nicholas,	June 28	Coal.
10. Schr. Mary Pine,	St. Nicholas,	June 29	Ice.
11. Schr. Mary Goodell,*	Jeff. Davis,	July 9	Miscel.
12. Brig John Welsh,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6	Sugar.
13. Schr. S. J. Waring,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6	Miscel.
14. Schr. Enchantress,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6	Miscel.
15. Brig M. E. Thompson,	Jeff. Davis,	July 9	Lu'b'r.
16. Ship Golden Rocket,†	Sumter,	July 9	Ball'st.
17. Brig Cuba,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
18. Brig Machias,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
19. Brig Naiad,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
20. Brig Albert Adams,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
21. Brig Ben. Dunning,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
22. Bark West Wind,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
23. Bark Louisa Kilham,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.

* Released. † Burned.

The *Sumter*, which has been the most mischievous of these cruisers, was formerly the *Marquis de la Habana*, owned by MIRAMON, and captured by the *Saratoga*, near Vera Cruz. Having been carried to New-Orleans for the adjudication of her case, she was seized by the Confederates and converted into a vessel-of-war.

It appears that after achieving the capture of these half-dozen unarmed and unsuspecting molasses droghers, near the port of Cienfuegos, just as they were emerging from it to pursue their respective voyages, the privateer had exhausted all her coal, and was compelled to enter the very port from which most of the vessels sailed to take in coal and water. It is thus seen how utterly helpless these free-booters would be with steamers without some ports into which they could enter for a supply of fuel.

The captain of the pirate *Argo*, COZZENTER, told Capt. FIELD of the *John Welch*, that there are arrangements along the whole Southern coast by which signal lights are made to assist privateers in entering, the various creeks with their prizes. This, however, is doubtful.

FROM ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

THE CRUSADER AND NIAGARA ON THE TRACK OF THE SUMTER—HOW THE PIRATE RAN THE BLOCKADE—THE PIRATICAL CRAFT PROBABLY DETAINED AT TRINIDAD—HER ARMAMENT—PROMPT ACTION OF THE CONSULS AT HAVANA AND CIENFUEGOS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEY WEST, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The *Niagara* arrived at this place early yesterday morning, having left Fort Pickens on the 3d. On the 2d the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Commander SMITH, arrived at Fort Pickens, bringing intelligence to the Flag Officer that the privateer *Sumter* had escaped from the mouth of the Mississippi while the *Brooklyn* was overhauling an English ship. The *Brooklyn* had got further away from Pass a l'Outre than usual, and then discovered a vessel under a full head of steam coming down the river. She immediately put about and tried hard to reach the entrance of the river and head off the steamer, but, alas, it was too late! the *Sumter* escaped. This vessel had previously, upon several occasions, come down almost within gun-shot of our vessels, and I understand that Commanders SMITH and ALDEN, of the *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina*, begged Commander POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, to allow them to go in over the bar and engage her, but he would not permit them to do it, which was altogether a wrong decision. Had they done so the *Sumter* would have, in all probability, been captured, and our anxiety now in regard to her never occurred.

The *Niagara* made ready for sea as soon as possible, and sailed the following morning for the purpose of cruising off the west end of the Island of Cuba, as far east as Havana, but we fell in with no vessel answering to her description, and our coal being out, we put in here for a supply. Last night, at 12 o'clock, a special vessel arrived from Havana, bearing a dispatch from Consul-General SHUFELDT to Capt. MCKEAN, stating that he had received a telegram from C. D. FOWLER, Esq., United States Consul at Cienfuegos, (a town on the south side of the Island, in lat. 22° S., and long. 80° 28' W., dated July 7, 10

the Captain-General of Cuba, the result of which will be telegraphed to Cienfuegos through Consul FOWLER, and Capt. MCKEAN, no doubt, will be governed by what the Captain-General advises—whether to seize her or blockade her in the port. The sale of the prizes will be immediately stopped.

I have heard it from good authority that the Captain-General has stated that he will not permit a privateer to enter, or allow one to be fitted out in any port in the Island of Cuba, and I have every reason to believe that he has had the *Sumter* detained. There is also a report that she left Cienfuegos and entered Trinidad, where the authorities have detained her, by order of the Captain-General. Lieut. SEMMES or STRIBLING, (son of Flag-Officer STRIBLING,) commands her, and her crew, it is said, are all Mexicans and creoles, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Her armament is a good one, consisting of eight 8-inch guns, and she is in every way admirably calculated for a good fight. Having a powerful engine, she is also very fast, steaming 11 and 12 knots easily.

I am of opinion that the *Niagara* is going to hav the good luck of capturing her somewhere along the coast. On the other hand, if she has left Cuba, her plan, no doubt, is to capture the next Californis steamer bound north, for we have heard that the rebels intended to put a large number of steerage passengers on board of her, who, as soon as the *Sumter* heaves in sight, will rise up and assist in taking the ship. The convoy brig *Bainbridge* can do nothing with the *Sumter*, as her guns are too short. I would here suggest that until the *Sumter* is taken the California steamers should be convoyed by a steamer with an armament of 8-inch guns or rifled cannon, and that the steamers themselves mount several of these guns, besides providing themselves with small arms to repel boarders.

A few days since the yacht *Wanderer*, Lieut. BREESE, commanding, returned from Apalachicola, where she had been sent with the mail and some coal for the *Montgomery*, Commander SHAW, sent there to blockade the port. She reports that upon making the first entrance to the harbor, she discovered a large ship, with a schooner alongside, discharging a cargo. She shaped her course for the vessels, when the schooner hauled of from the ship and put after her; not knowing but that she had a stronger armament than the *Wanderer*, Lieut. BREESE very prudently put to sea, and had hardly got out of sight of these vessels, when he discovered the *Montgomery*, and headed for her. On his arrival, he learned that the *Montgomery* had been lying at anchor in the northern entrance to the harbor for the past three weeks. She had also been ashore several times, and was obliged to throw overboard a quantity of coal. Now, if Commander SHAW cannot blockade, effectually, such a port as Apalachicola, with two entrances, only three miles apart, in a fine steamer like the *Montgomery*, and is going to act in this way, the sooner he is removed the better. Who knows but that ship was discharging arms and articles contraband of war? It is the most inexcusable and outrageous conduct for a naval officer to be guilty of, that I have heard of lately.

Several prizes have arrived here from the Mississippi during the past week, and five more are on their way—taken by the *Massachusetts*. The Prize Commissioners are kept busy all the time.

The Fourth was celebrated in grand style here; the military, under command of Major FRENCH, paraded during the day, and a ball was given by Lieut.-Commanding CRAVEN and his officers, on board the *Crusader*, which was attended by all the ladies in the city. Secession seems to have run its course, and all are now coming out strong Union, although the place is still under martial law. At noon, 34 guns were fired at Forts Taylor, Jefferson and Pickens. The rebels at Pensacola also fired a salute from Barrancas, and one of their guns either bursted or went off prematurely, blowing a man up, who went tumbling over and over in the air. The men-of-war along the coast were all dressed with flags, and fired salutes of thirty-four guns each.

The steamer *State of Georgia* left Fort Pickens on the 2d inst., conveying two companies of WILSON's Zouaves to Fort Jefferson, and will return with a company of regulars, who are intended to assist in manning the heavy guns.

The steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived last night from Fort Pickens, which point she left on the morning of the 5th. She has on board Major W. F. BARRY, with Light Company A, Second Artillery, and 50 horses. Lieuts. WEBB and TIDBALL, promoted from this company to captaincies in the new Infantry regiments, are also on board. On the night of the 4th the horses were conveyed from the shore to the ship, in scows, and hoisted on board. At about 11 o'clock a violent storm of wind and rain came up, and the hawser leading from the ship to the shore and made fast, and by which the scows were ferried out, parted, casting adrift one scow with 10 horses, Major BARRY, Capt. WEBB, and a number of men on board. No boats being near, and the wind blowing fresh directly towards Fort McRae, the whole party expected to be cast on the other shore among the rebels. It was an anxious time with them, when suddenly Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON and Capt. DUFFY of the Wilson Zouaves, discovered their predicament and immediately ordered their men, who had just shoved off from the shore with a scow in tow, to drop it and strain every nerve to render them assistance, which they accomplished a few moments before the scow struck the beach at Fort McRae.

The *Colorado* will finish coaling by the 12th, and sail immediately for Pickens, where Flag-officer MERVINE will transfer his flag from the *Mississippi* to this ship, and take the following officers with him, viz.: THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, Flag-Lieutenant; FRANCIS G. WOOD, Flag-officer's Secretary, and C. P. MORRIS, Flag-officer's Clerk. The *Colorado* will then visit Mobile, the mouth of the Mississippi, and afterwards cruise for the *Sumter*.

The *Cahawba* sails this evening at 7 o'clock for New-York, and takes E. M. BUCHANAN, Esq., of this ship, bearer of important dispatches to Washington from Flag-officer MERVINE.

The vessels composing the Gulf squadron are now stationed as follows: *R. R. Cuyler* at Galveston; *South Carolina* and armed schooner *Aid* at Berwick Bay, *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan* and *Massachusetts* at the mouths of the Mississippi, *St. Louis* and *Huntsville* at Mobile, *Mississippi* and *Water Witch* at Fort Pickens or Pensacola, the *Wyandotte* at east end Santa Rosa Island, *Mohawk* at St. Mark's, *Montgomery* at Apalachicola, *Niagara* and *Crusader* cruising around the Island of Cuba for the privateer *Sumter*, and the *Colorado*, after arriving at Fort Pickens will, in a few days, visit Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi, after which she will also keep a lookout in the Gulf for the *Sumter*, as I have stated above. As the *Cahawba* is now ready to sail I must close this hasty letter, and send it on board.

Yours truly, &c.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. BARRY'S FLYING ARTILLERY—EVERYTHING QUIET AT THE FORT—HOW WILSON'S ZOUAVES LIKE THEIR NEW QUARTERS—THE NIAGARA AND CRUSADER AFTER THE SUMTER.

The United States mail transport *Cahawba*, Capt. J. B. BAKER, arrived at her dock yesteaday at 9 o'clock. The *Cahawba* sailed from Fort Pickens on the morning of the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, and from Key West on the morning of the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, having run into that port for water, &c. At Pickens all remains quiet; and the idea of a fight coming off is almost given up; yet one visiting the fort will find everything in perfect readiness for action. The New-York Sixth Regiment (Wilson's Zouaves) arrived safely from the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and are encamped on Santa Rosa Island, distant about one and a half miles from Fort Pickens, and directly in sight of the rebel camp, near the Navy-yard. We made a visit to the camp before sailing, and found all as busy as bees, picking out camp-ground, pitching tents, pitching into mosquitos, (of which there was any quantity) &c. As for the camp, we cannot say much for it. The Island of itself is perfectly barren, and covered with sand, from six inches to eight feet deep While in conversation with Col. WILSON, we inquired how his men liked Pickens. He replied that all were satisfied.

The *Cahawba* brings from Fort Pickens Capt. BARRY's Battery of Flying Artillery, numbering 90 men, 50 horses, guns, camp equipage, &c. This Battery left New-York some three months since, per steamer *Atlantic*, they being the first called on for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens. Having accomplished this, they immediately turned their attention to the erection of powerful batteries on Santa Rosa, commanding a fine view of the Navy-yard and vicinity; having completed this work, they are now ordered to some more important post of duty. Capt. BARRY has certainly a fine body of men, and their perfect discipline reflect great credit on himself and officers.

The news of the *Sumter* having run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi caused much excitement at Fort Pickens, and the steam-frigate *Niagara*, then lying at anchor as one of the blockading force, was immediately sent in pursuit. When the *Cahawba* left the following vessels were at Fort Pickens: Flag-ship *Mississippi*, *Water Witch*, and transport *Vanderbilt*. The *Colorado* was daily expected, and will relieve the *Mississippi* as flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron. The health of the Island is good, very little sickness of any kind having as yet occurred this Summer.

From Key West we have nothing of importance. An official dispatch came over from Havana on the evening of the 8th, saying the *Sumter* had captured seven American prizes, and taken them into some port on the south side of Cuba.

LEFT IN PORT.—The *Colorado*, *Niagara* and *Crusader*; the *Colorado* coaling, and would probably sail 11th for Fort Pickens. The *Niagara* and *Crusader* were ordered to sea immediately in pursuit of the *Sumter*.

MILITARY NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH COL. TAYLOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE CONTENTS OF THE DISPATCHES—JEFF. DAVIS' INTENTIONS—SIGNS OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT AMONG OUR TROOPS—ADVANTAGE OF ORGANIZING SMALL BODIES OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12, 1861.

Last Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, a friend of mine, from whom I have the facts I am going to relate, was at the White House with a Member of Congress, when three persons, one of whom was evidently a stranger, entered the anteroom which precedes the cabinet of the President. The stranger, who appeared to be a man about 40, well-built, with a military carriage and decided manners, drew towards Mr. LINCOLN's Secretary, who was standing at a desk, and lifting up his voice said, "Please tell Mr. LINCOLN that a bearer of dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD is now in this room waiting for an answer." "If you give me your dispatches, Sir," replied the Secretary, "I will deliver them to the President of the United States." Col. TAYLOR, for it was he, hesitated a moment, then drawing from beneath his coat a large sealed envelope, he politely handed it to the Secretary.

The announcement of his singular mission, and the deliberate tone in which it had been made known, soon attracted around the new-comer the persons scattered in the room. "Were you not afraid, Sir," asked one, "to receive shots from our outposts?" "I was only afraid to be met by volunteers," replied Col. TAYLOR; "fortunately for me, I fell into a party of regulars, who, being acquainted with the rules of warfare, and accustomed to obedience, respected me and my companions." "We are happy," observed another of the bystanders, "to hear that no harm has been done to either you or your friends." "Thank you, Sir; as I have said, no sooner did I see the regulars, than I felt perfectly safe; I never knew yet an American soldier fire upon a flag of truce." "You must have a pretty busy time in Richmond," remarked a third interlocutor. "Pretty busy, as you say, sir," replied the Colonel, with a smile; "the Montgomery men are now assembled in Richmond, and I assure you they do not spend their time in trifles." After a few significant remarks, the door through which the dispatch had been sent was opened again, and the Secretary announced that Mr. LINCOLN declined receiving the bearer. At the same time, the two gentlemen who accompanied Col. TAYLOR, and who were officers in the regular Army, received the order to take him to Gen. SCOTT, an order which was immediately executed. As you have already alluded to the manner in which JEFFERSON DAVIS' emissary was disposed of, I will not say anything more on the subject.

Two versions exist on the nature and character of these dispatches. If I must credit persons whom I have all imaginable reasons to believe well informed, they do not contain, as some people are inclined to think, any proposition for the settlement of the pending difficulties, but relate simply to the undue interference of Mr. LINCOLN in the government of Western Virginia and to the fate of the privateers captured by the National Navy, and now prisoners in our hands. With an assurance which, if the fact is true, would belie the insinuation of a prompt surrender from the part of the rebels, JEFFERSON DAVIS demands that the aforesaid privateers, instead of being looked upon as pirates, and treated as such, should be considered and treated as prisoners of war, and threatens to retaliate if his demand is not strictly complied with. The language of the dispatch is said to be polite, but firm and energetic, and does not evince any symptom of weakness or fear. The other version is, that JEFFERSON DAVIS, before engaging in a warfare, the consequences of which can be but disastrous to him and his friends, wished to try the effect which a supreme appeal to peace would produce, and, accordingly, articles of agreement, forming the basis of an amicable settlement, to be presented to Congress, were sent to the President of the United States. In this he had two objects in view. The first was, to excite in public opinion a sentiment of curiosity, which he would have availed himself of to create a diversion in his favor and foster the desire for peace which exists among a few Secessionists in the North; the second was, to introduce into Congress questions calculated to procrastinate its session, mar the plans of the Government, and throw firebrands in various sections of the country, especially among those States, the doubtful loyalty of which is the greatest impediment to a successful prosecution of the war. Whatever of these two versions is the true one, it is not to be doubted that JEFF. DAVIS intends to profit by the small secession feeling which exists in some Northern and Middle States, and that his object is to sow dissension and division in the four corners of our mighty empire, by all the means his inventive craft and his unscrupulous character may suggest.

We are at least emerging from the state of suspense in which we have hitherto lived, on the subject of our Army, and some measures are now taken indicating that a forward movement is contemplated by our military leaders. Regiments are seen crossing every day on the other side of the Potomac, and are taking position within a smaller circle, thus making the concentration of our troops for either the defensive or offensive a matter comparatively safer and easier. This is not organization yet, but simply a sign that there will be one—a thing upon which persons who have lived in Washington during the last two months might have shown themselves very sceptical without being liable to answer for their scepticism. Indeed, the Peace Congress of Brussels, of which it has been said that it had philanthropy, benevolence and humanity on its side, but that it somehow lacked in common sense, would have smiled complacently at the inactivity which was manifested at first in the military department; and for a moment it was expected that BRIGHT and LAMARTINE, the two celebrated champions of peace, would send their congratulations and regards to the American staff at Washington. I am happy to state that the same reasons do not exist now for a demonstration of that kind.

The division of the great Army accumulated on both sides of the Potomac in moveable bodies of six to ten thousand men, complete within themselves,—that is to say, provided with a proportionate number of sharp-shooters, infantry, cavalry, artillery, train, commissariat, ambulance, and a strong reserve, seems to be among the objects contemplated by the military administration. This division, which I took the liberty to recommend in my last letter, has been to my knowledge urged upon the several officers of the staff at Washington, by several gentlemen experienced in the organization and management of armies. It does not necessitate the presence of any extensive material of war, and presents this advantage to be immediately applicable. Besides, it teaches the officers and soldiers confidence in themselves, precision in the movements and the tactics of the battle-field,—one of the most important elements in the art of warfare. The objection that we have no cavalry is not a serious one. It could be obviated by leaving into the intervals of the columns, and between the *echelons* formed by the regiments, a place for it. Meanwhile all the other arms belonging to an organized *corps d'armée* could be filled up, exercise themselves and acquire that homogenity inseparable of success, which is found more or less in all European armies. This mode of training large bodies is not unusual, as some people unacquainted with military operations may believe; it has been applied by most of the great Generals, and I was reading not long ago that a French commander in Africa made his soldiers rehearse their parts before giving battle to an enemy of forty thousand Moroccoes. That General had only with him ten thousand men; but they were so well drilled, so thoroughly imbued with the plan of their leader, so confident in their own efficiency, that they completely routed their enemy.

I should be sorry if my remarks on the deficiency of our military organization were considered as taking its source in a disposition from my part to criticise, of set purpose, any of the officers which the confidence of the people, based upon a well-deserved reputation, has placed at the helm of the military department. Nothing is more remote from my mind than such a thought. I respect their merit, I know the difficulties they have to encounter, as well as the time required for the erection of an army; I allow for the absence of material and cavalry, and for the rapidity with which troops have been poured upon them. What I blame them for is for not having availed themselves of the magnificent elements they had under their hands to commence the organization of an army, however small, ready to march at any moment, which by the homogeneity it would have acquired in camp exercise, would have been enabled to carry some decisive advantages upon the rebels. Instead of this, regiments have been left to themselves without any other coördination than that a transient and unexpected neighborhood could procure. How can the soldier, I ask, learn the trade which the love of his rights and the honor of the national flag has caused him to embrace, when nothing is taught him but the common drilling and shooting usual among parade regiments and courtly escorts? Armed men do no more constitute an army, than the boiler a steam engine; they are its elements, they are not the machine itself. Left to themselves, without assigning to each the task they have to fulfill, and seeing that each part act harmoniously one with the other, is to expose the military organization of the country to be blown up without hope of reconstruction.

These reflections are not peculiar to myself, but are shared by all the men possessing some knowledge of the military art; they are even entertained by officers in the American Army. Chance brought me in contact the other day with two officers of my acquaintance, one belonging to Gen. LYON's Army in Missouri, the other to Gen. PRENTISS', at Cairo, who have expressed great surprise at the want of organization among our troops. They represent their respective corps as thoroughly fitted up and possessing that compactness, that oneness, which gives to an Army an individual existence proper to itself, and causes it to act with that unity which is a sure harbinger of success. They cannot understand how it is that we have not imitated their example, and why we are not as fully organized here as they are there.

These remarks are applicable as well to the troops surrounding Washington as to the corps under command of Generals PATTERSON and MCLELLAN, Colonels STONE and WALLACE, &c. They have been from the start deficient in organization, a fact which accounts for the lack of discipline noticed by the Press, and more particularly the Editor of the TIMES, and for the nullity of their demonstrations against the rebels. Whatever may have been the hopes entertained by the Northern people at this withdrawal from certain military positions—such as Harpers' Ferry, Fairfax Court-house, &c. I cannot look upon this movement as a token of weakness and fear. This may be, but it may also be an act of prudence, of wise strategy—a plan calculated to crush us at a blow by inviting us to a pursuit which might have proved fatal to our troops. I like, as you do, to imagine my enemy in a miserable condition—the prey to anarchy, the victim of slave insurrection, a martyr to hunger and want, without ammunition, weapons, shoes and bread. But notwithstanding the flattering picture I make to myself of their wretchedness and destitution, I cannot forget that they keep me their prisoner in Washington, and that wishing the other day to go and kill some quails, which are in abundance on the other side of the Potomac, I was deterred from going by the fear of being shot by one of the starving and shoeless soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS.

To speak candidly, and taking into consideration the facts I have just mentioned, I think that since we have been waiting so long to move, we would do just as well by waiting a little longer, till we are ready to take the offensive and march to Richmond without being obliged to stop half way. As I have intimated in my last letter, we are not yet ready for an offensive war, because an offensive war always supposes an object, and because between our basis of operation and that object, there are innumerable obstacles which we are not fully prepared to overcome. Though there is evidence that a plan of operation has been laid out by Gen. SCOTT, having the Potomac for basis and Richmond for object, the movement of our columns do not sufficiently indicate a settled determination from his part to cut in one direction more than in another. Our various *corps d'armée* now on Virginia soil, are too far apart for us to expect that a concentration will soon take place; and as we know little or nothing about the resistance which that concentration can meet, and the obstacles it will have to overcome, I think it would be hazardous, to say the least, to require immediately from our army a battle which cannot be yet given, and a victory which cannot yet be obtained. This is the humble opinion which, in common with many experienced officers, I beg leave to offer. Let us wait until we are ready to march without delay to the capital of the enemy. This cannot be done unless our army be organized, and the columns of Gens. MCCLELLAN, MCDOWELL and PATTERSON, and Cols. STONE and WALLACE, be ready to make their junction, and act simultaneously against the rebels.

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FROM GEN. LYON'S COMMAND.

THE START FROM BOONEVILLE—NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE EXPEDITION—GEN. LYON AND HIS BODY GUARD—THE FOURTH OF JULY, ETC.

ON THE PRAIRIE, MO., Friday, July 5, 1861.

After so many false starts, or, perhaps, rather false anticipations as to the day of starting, we at length managed to get away from Booneville on Tuesday morning, the 2d day of July, 1861. I am thus particular as to date, for it seems to me to be at least not less than from six months to half a century since we last saw civilization—even such civilization as Booneville affords. To be sure, there have been houses thus far, but they are miles apart, and, occurring at such long intervals, seem to intensify rather than break the loneliness of the route.

The first few miles out of Booneville lead through as fine a country for farming purposes as ever lay "out of doors," and generally seems to be well cultivated. The grain is generally such as is grown in Central New-York, but infinitely huger in its proportion, beating by long odds even that hitherto-supposed-to-be garden of the world, the Mohawk Valley. Corn-fields look more like forests; wheat and oats tower up to a height that will hide a medium-sized man, let him stretch himself up to his highest "tip-toes," boot-heels and all thrown in. The wheat is mostly cut; in some places also stacked. It is enough to make one profane to witness the manner in which reaping is done in this country, and particularly so in the case of one who has heard the music of the reaper upon the vast wheat fields of Illinois and Iowa. The farmers haven't even reached that stage of improvement which includes the use of an ordinary grain-cradle, but a drove of niggers is turned into a wheat field and set to lowering the stately grain by handfulls. To be sure, in our march we have never actually seen the operation performed; its character was inferable from the appearance of the stubble. Those performing it were invariably roosting on the fence, like so many crows, and chattering about as intelligently. They consisted of all ages, sizes, sexes, colors and qualities, from some sage-looking old patriarch with a rimless hat, down to a four-year-old darkey, with eyes like beads, and nether extremities clothed in a pair of breeches rolled up in immense wads in the legs, and evidently once the property of the full-grown specimen who owned the crowd.

We left Booneville at 5 A. M., Tuesday, and by 3 P. M. had made Pilot Grove, on a fine stream, seventeen miles from our starting point, and, the day was fearfully hot, and the march a most exhausting one, as the country was very uneven and the soldiers not wholly used to marching. Another thing that perhaps added to the speed of the men, was the fact that the force is composed of three grand divisions—the Regulars, Iowa, and Missouri Volunteers, each of whom entertained at starting a profound contempt for the endurance of the others. The receipts at the rear wagons, of used up soldiers, were about equally made up from all three—perhaps more from the first-named than the others; but were an inconsiderable number in the aggregate.

The entire number of troops in the expedition is about 3,000, a large majority of which is the volunteer force from Iowa and Missouri. The train excited considerable attention along the road; and invariably drew from each house to the front gate the shirt-sleeved head of the family, an agueish-looking woman, and some half-dozen tow-headed children. First went a company of Pioneers, with arms slung across their shoulders—next came the Artillery, drawn by immense horses, with their picturesque red blankets, then the Regulars, then the Volunteer Regiments, to the number of some 2,500, next the huge train of supplies, and finally a Company acting as rear guard—all forming a train nearly or quite three miles in length. The heavy rumbling of the artillery, the long lines of glittering muskets, the rattle of equipments, the almost interminable succession of heavily-laden wagons, the cheery songs of the German soldiers, as they rolled out some war-song, in their gutteral language, the rapid galloping hither and thither of gayly dressed officers, the tramp of hundreds of horses, all joined in making up a scene, the like of which was never before seen by interior Missouri, and in consequence drew the whole attention of the denizens along the route, and converted any quantity of individuals to the saving faith, who have heretofore been rabid Secessionists.

One of the principal features of the march are Gen. LYON and his German body guard. The latter is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. LYON, accompanied by half-a-dozen of these savage-looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house a half-dozen of them will be seen in front standing like iron statues at the bridles of their horses—if he scours along in advance of the train the clanking of their long sabres is heard beside him—stop where he will, there may be always seen a stolid squad of white-plumed horsemen awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders—jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence, have plenty to do. They are commanded by a Lieutenant; and from their appearance and daring horsemanship, will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in chivalry.

Wednesday was the glorious Fourth of July, which we celebrated in a manner which at least has the merit of originality, if not that of agreeableness. We rose at 3 A. M., ate some hard crackers, drank a tin cup of bitter coffee, packed up the tents, blankets, &c., fell into line, and, under a sun hotter than the throne of Lucifer, marched a distance of seventeen miles, drove into a piece of woods two miles from Smithton, chopped away a place for our tents, ate a moderate supper, and then turned into such slumber and such dreams as men tired to death can enjoy. There was no National salute at sunrise, no reading of the Declaration by John Smith, Esq., no oration by Hon. Blank Buncombe, no toasts with felicitous responses, as is customary on such occasions; "no nothing," in short, of WASHINGTON, our Revolutionary sires, Valley Forge, or things of that character. We all thought earnestly of our friends at home, the fun they were having, and—trudged wearily on.

To-day we got a good start at about daylight, and as the morning was cool and cloudy, we had strong hopes of making a good day's march, particularly, as soon after starting, we entered upon a level prairie of seemingly boundless extent. The clouds, however, grew thicker and darker, and in an hour or so a "smart" rain commenced, which soon after changed into a most tremendous thunder storm. The rain came in huge bucketfulls—drenching a man to the skin as if dipped in a river, and in ten minutes thereafter every man, so far as dryness is concerned, might as well have been soaking in a horse-pond. The thunder and lightning were terrible—the flashes were sharp as the crack of rifles, and so continuous as to keep the sky in one broad blaze of burning scarlet or zigzag lines, the color of white-hot steel; the thunder seemed roaring all over the sky, and broke back in a thousand reverberations from the countless eminences all over the ocean-like prairie. Dripping like unfortunate chickens rescued from a prolonged bath in a duck-pond, we reached a piece of timber some twelves miles from our starting place, drove through on the open prairie and pitched our tents.

The house of a farmer named PARBERRY was taken possession of by several officers, who soon after were steaming before a huge fire that roared gleefully up from an old-fashioned fire-place. Mr. PARBERRY, who is an ardent Secessionist, an opulent farmer and the owner of a goodly-sized drove of negroes, was extremely loyal and hospitable—furnishing a medium quantity of corn bread and a glass of sweet milk at the moderate price of 20 cents *per capita*. He was equally liberal in other respects, and will make some money out of secession.

The health of the troops continues very good—only some fifteen or twenty having thus far been affected by the march to an extent that required them to be sent back. Gen. LYON, Col. BATES, and the officers generally, are assiduous in their attention to the comfort of the troops.

The dispatch announcing the promotion of Gen. LYON to a Major-Generalship was received yesterday with unqualified satisfaction by all his command.

GALWAY.

FROM KENTUCKY.

JUDGE MUIR, OF LOUISVILLE, DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BLOCKADE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—HIS COMPREHENSIVE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Judge P. B. MUIR, of our Circuit Court, in a case before him, involving the question of the legality of the Government's blockade of our railroad to Nashville, has this morning decided the blockade to be legal. His decision, if carried to the Court of Appeals, will probably be confirmed. The President, JAMES GUTHRIE, and the Union Directors of the road, will submit to it, and Kentuckians generally will.

But Mr. GUTHRIE, and most other stock and bondholders, and the Kentucky people, while obedient to United States orders, will not submit to Tennessee dictation, will not submit to Tennessee's attempted confiscation of a part of the road, and threatened control of the whole. Gov. HARRIS, Gens. PILLOW, ANDERSON and ZOLLICOFFER, and the other ringleaders in or about Nashville and Memphis, are looked upon by the people of Kentucky as public robbers, deserving worse than a pirate's fate.

Judge MUIR's decision, as I understand him, amounts to this: President LINCOLN, as the Executive and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has the constitutional power and discretion to adopt what line of policy he pleases for the suppression of insurrection and the faithful execution of the laws of the land. He alone may judge of the military necessities which arise in the exercise of his military functions. He can forbid and suspend, until the end of the rebellion, all commercial dealing and all intercourse or communication with the rebels. He can suspend some of the blessings of the Constitution in order to save the Constitution itself. He can suspend some of the benefits of the Union in order to save the Union itself. He can constitutionally and legally close up, embargo and altogether control the Louisville and Nashville Road until the end of the war, in order to force the rebels to peace or starve them into surrender. The President of the United States is bound to take care that they submit to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, can use what military means he pleases for this end; and, as a military and governmental necessity, can shut up and guard with United States forces every foreign and every domestic avenue of communication with the rebels. He may have a right even to destroy any railroad, to burn down its bridges and tear up its track, if he should deem its destruction necessary to save the Government itself from destruction. The Executive Department of the United States Government is bound to prevent or prohibit the Louisville and Nashville Railroad being used or controlled in any way or for any purpose, commercial, military or other, by the rebels or for the rebels. In the judgment of Judge MUIR, the order of Secretary CHASE, embargoing the shipment of any class of goods to any State under insurrectionary control, is constitutional and legal, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is bound strictly to obey it.

The citizens of Louisville and the people of Kentucky can well endure temporary privation, in order to preserve their Government, themselves and their posterity from utter and everlasting ruin

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The National sentiments of Hon. ROBERT MALLORY yesterday, on the floor of the House, reflect the sentiments of his 80,000 fellow-members of the Unconditional Union Association of Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON.

The numerous complaints from the New-York and other volunteers with regard to the quality and quantity of their rations, which at first attracted mere passing notice, as being the natural expression of inexperienced soldiers lately separated from home comforts, has now assumed a more specific character. It has become the insufferable grievance of men who enlisted fully prepared to undergo all necessary privations, and who are far above any whimsical discontent. If the *well* suffer, the *sick* are yet worse off, if left to the tender mercies of the Government for hospital comforts; for with volunteer regiments the same provision is not available as in the Regular Army, where a Hospital Fund is established, made by the savings of the surplus rations.

This plan would at present be inapplicable to the volunteer department, inasmuch as its efficacy depends upon the providence of the captain, whose neglect has been known to leave a company entirely destitute of such a fund.

In any case it would be inadequate to their requirements, unaccustomed as they are to the regular daily ration.

The Sanitary Committee are using the most systematic and combined effort, that long experience and medical knowledge of a high order can bring to bear upon these and associate difficulties, and write to the Medical Association of this City, that so long as the Government cannot, under existing laws, sufficiently supply the volunteers, they must, by every means, do *their* part in the *hospital department* at least. It is said that a wounded man with suppurating sores requires much and varied nourishment; yet the Medical Department issues only tea, white sugar, tamarinds, spices, arrowroot, corn-starch, sago, and liquors. To this the physicians of the Sanitary Committee urge the addition of soup made of beef and vegetables, such as is used in the Arctic expeditions, dried tomatoes and apples, dessicated hash, concentrated milk, put up in sealed cans, (that preserved with sugar, and of the consistency of syrup being preferable to other kinds,) preserved eggs and fruits, chocolate, and portable egg-nogg.

For these articles the volunteers must look to their friends, for the Commission, after a thorough investigation, are forced to accept the assurance, that the refusal of Government to concede such supplies arises not from the fact of their necessity being unrecognized, but for reasons insurmountable under the present bearing of the military code.

At hospital clothing, shirts, drawers, slippers, &c., come under the head of circumscribed articles, it will be seen that the heavy demand upon the Medical Association can only be met by a continuation of the support they have thus far been so much indebted to, in the matter of made-up material from the fair sympathizers with our noble cause.

TENNESSEE REPUDIATION.

The following infamous act has been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee:

An Act to authorize the Banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, and for other purposes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That it shall be lawful for the banks of the State to receive and pay out the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America issued in pursuance of an act passed by the Provisional Congress of said States on the —— day of May, 1861.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all officers of the State are authorized to accept said treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and that they are authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof the circulation of banks of this State, which conformed to the Bank Code of Tennessee and the acts amenatory thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Banks of this State, which are subject to the provisions of the bank code, the banks of Tennessee being included, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is hereby expressly declared that it shall not be lawful for one of the banks to resume specie payment in advance of another.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the policy of the banks of Tennessee, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interests; and that they be required to reverse their policy, and increase their circulation so as to answer their public wants: *Provided, however*, That such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of section 1, of an act passed on the 31st January, 1861, as fixes the time of the banks therein named to resume specie payment by the 1st day of July, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any bank in this State, either directly or indirectly, to pay dividends due to stockholders who are citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war, which the Federal Government of said States of America is waging against the Confederate States of America; and if any officer of any bank in this State, or agent or attorney thereof, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, and fined not less than one thousand dollars. For the purposes of this section, ownerships shall be determined by the books of the bank, as they stood on the 15th day of April, 1861.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State of Tennessee, or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the 15th day of April, 1861, by citizens of non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, or by any corporation of said States, the day named being the date of President LINCOLN's proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the subjugation of the South. Nor shall it be lawful to pay the principal, or any part thereof, of said bonds. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war which the United States of America are waging against the Confederate States of America. And at the close of the war, the debt, principal and interest, shall stand subject to adjustment and accommodation between the two Governments, upon such equitable basis as shall be in accordance with the usage and practice of civilized nations.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for citizens or corporations of the State to pay any debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America during the war now in progress. And that the payment of said debts shall stand for adjustment and accommodation at the conclusion of the war, upon the principles stated in section seven of this act. And it shall not be lawful for any person, by pretended assignment or otherwise, to represent himself as owner of any debts thus due, and in that manner aid the provisions of this act; and an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was so made to evade this act. It is in like manner made illegal for any agent or attorney to pay over moneys which may now be collected, or which may hereafter be collected for the citizens or corporations of said non-slaveholding States, and this prohibition shall continue during the war; and in no event shall the State of Tennessee become liable for the debts of any individual debtor of the State, unless said debtor shall have paid the amount thereof into the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That a violation of section 7 and 8 of this act shall subject the offending party, on conviction, to imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and to a fine equal in amount to the same paid.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any Bank, or the officer or agent thereof, to remove from this State the assets, or any of the assets, of any Bank in this State, for the benefit of stockholders who may be citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, and this prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war in progress. If any Bank officer shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the interest on all bonds of the State, or upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, shall be paid at Nashville, Charleston or New-Orleans, at the discretion of the Comptroller of the State; and it shall be the duty of the various railroad companies to pay the interest required of them into the hands of the Treasurer: *Provided*, Said bonds were *bona fide*, held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th day of April, 1861, and that fact is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the State, by the affidavit of the party demanding payment, and proof of the fact desired by the Comptroller, or upon the establishment of the fact in such other manner as shall be satisfactory to said officer. The Comptroller shall advertise at which of said points the interest on said bonds will be met: *Provided further*, if any of said bonds shall be owned *bona fide* by a citizen of the Confederate States, and the same held by a guardian or agent, in the non-slaveholding, the interest shall be paid as provided in this section. *Provided*, the same be paid to the owner of said bonds, or to a duly authorized agent, attorney, or guardian, citizen of the Confederate States.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the four first words, "at their first meeting, of the 7th section, eleventh line, of an act passed Feb. 27, 1856, chapter 210, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITEHOUSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. STOVALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed July 1, 1861.

THE FUGITIVE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS, the fugitive Lieut.-Governor of Missouri, has issued the following address to the people of the State:

"It is due to you, as well as to myself, in the present juncture of our affairs, that the motives should be announ

...ance to change; be ready to take advantage of it. ...ortunity such as [illegible]. Whenever a favorable opportunity ...ers, rush on the enemy at once, and ...ssion cooperating with him; but partial uprisings, de...ultless positions, or without due concert of action, ...ation than useless. Watch the opportunity to ...strike with effect. Meanwhile let each one of you ...ssibly prepare; nearly all of you are doubtless now ...aware that your ordinary rifles and shot-guns, with ...inié balls, are equal to the weapons of your foes, ...and in your practiced hands will rarely fall of their ...mark.

Be not impatient of delay. Success in war depends greatly on a proper combination of preparation, precaution and daring; on blows surely given at the right time and place. You have this inestimable advantage; if the hopes given you, by me now or by others, of affective aid, should incite the enemy to increase his force in Missouri, he but weakens himself elsewhere, and hastens in Virginia his own defeat, which is your victory; if he remains inactive, he but shortens the time of your captivity. Be of good cheer; be but true to yourselves, invoking the aid of the Almighty who has so visibly favored the Southern cause, and sooner or later the day of your deliverance will surely come.

With the limited information obtainable here concerning recent events in Missouri, it is difficult to form a judgment about our immediate future. But as our enemies claim that they are about to capture Gov. JACKSON, you will, I trust, not consider it ostentation in me to give you this public assurance that, to the best of my ability, endeavoring to mingle prudence with energy and firmness, though with a painful consciousness of the difficulty and responsibility of the charge, I shall, in humble reliance on the guidance and support of Almighty God, unhesitatingly undertake any constitutional duty events may impose upon me. And should, unfortunately, any vacancy in the Executive office occur, which under our Constitution authorizes a new election for Governor, I earnestly hope that no State officer or authority, exercising or claiming the power of Governor in my absence, will order an election until, by the expulsion of the enemy, the choice of the voters can be rendered perfectly free.

The difficulty of speedy communication with Missouri being great, I respectfully request the newspapers friendly to our cause in adjoining States to publish this address, and thus give it a sure opportunity of reaching our own journals.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.

NASHVILLE, July 8, 1861.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CARD FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The following important card appears in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 6:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the Daily Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an article in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, commenting upon Mr. RUSSELL's tenth letter, written from this city on the 25th of May, in which my name is made use of for the purpose of impeaching Mr. RUSSELL's veracity. I have not seen his letter, but that is of little consequence, as I am not called upon either to coincide in his opinions, or defend his views.

I take it for granted, however, that the extract from the New-York paper, relative to the impressment of British subjects is correct, and as the statement made by Mr. RUSSELL involves a *question of fact* in which I am interested, I think it due myself not to preserve a silence which might be misconstrued.

Mr. RUSSELL's statement, you have, apparently without any inquiry, characterized, not with your usual courtesy, as "an outrageous falsehood of his own coinage, &c., &c. Let us see with what justice you have used these severe expressions.

It is not the fact, that one or two isolated cases of British subjects who enlisted in the army, and "having thought better of it," then invoked my protection, made the basis of Mr. RUSSELL's statement, or, as you call it "monstrous invention." But *it is the fact* that since the 28th of April to this present day, with very slight intermission, many British subjects, some of whom were only a few weeks in the country, were seized and forcibly carried off from the levee, steamboat landing, boarding houses, &c., to the different places of rendezvous of military companies. When the men resisted they were frequently assaulted, knocked down, and being overpowered, carried off in furniture wagons to the head-quarters of these embryo companies, where the most violent threats were used to compel them "to sign the papers."

When these outrages commenced, I addressed, in the end of April and beginning of May, communications to His Excellency, Gov. MOORE, who at once granted all the redress in his power, by ordering the discharge of those men whose names I could furnish as having been illegally impressed. His Excellency at the same time expressed "his unqualified condemnation" of such outrages, and stated that he would endeavor to put an end to them, *as far as he had any control* or authority over the parties implicated. I believe that in one case a company was ordered to be disbanded, in consequence of the very flagrant conduct of the recruiting squads, who had kidnapped men in midday at the end of the shell-road.

At the time of Mr. RUSSELL's arrival in this city, about thirty-five or forty of these "illegal musters" had been discharged, and my office was still daily besieged by women, imploring me to get their husbands released. Within the last few days there have been over twenty applications of a similar kind, and some of the men, according to the evidence, have been most severely maltreated. One woman alleges that her husband was seized on his way to procure medical help for their child, that it was three days before she discovered the rendezvous where he was confined, and when she saw him he was tied by cords and so disfigured by bruises that she scarcely recognized him. She was not allowed to hold any communication with him, but was threatened with the prison if she troubled them again.

I do not wish to trespass upon your columns by multiplying instances. Instead of one repenting volunteer, *there has been about sixty cases of impressed British subjects reported at my office.* I am somewhat surprised, when so much patriotic spirit has been evinced in the filling up of military companies with so much rapidity, that any resort should have been had to the gag or bludgeon; and it is singular that a fact so notorious should have escaped the attention of your city reporter, who might have easily satisfied himself of its accuracy by applying to official quarters.

Upon the principle of *audi alteram partem* I request the insertion of this letter, and remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant. WM. MURE.

THE LATE BATTLE.

Much apprehension, says the Washington *Star*, exists around us as to the exact locality of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S important engagement, which we proceed to clear up, as follows:

The battle took place at what has heretofore been termed in the newspapers the Laurel Hill intrenchments of the Disunionists, whre Ex-Capt. (U. S. A.) PORTER was in command of some 2,000 to 2,500 of what was known as Ex-Major (U. S. A.) BOB GARNETT'S division of the army of Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

Laurel Hill is not a mere knob, but a long ridge or rib of the Alleghanies, extending for at least one hundred miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pierces it by means of the celebrated Kingwood Tunnel, the longest in the world. It stretches down in a direction a little west of south, to the head waters of the Kanawha, there called the Greenbrier River. The main turnpike leading to Staunton (over which WISE's army passed from Eastern Virginia to get thus whipped out of their boots,) runs along Laurel Hill's base. Leadsville, Beverly, and Huttonville are situated on that turnpike.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The Washington *Star*, of July 13, gives the following items regarding affairs at the Navy-yard in that city:

"The steamer *Freeborn* has discharged her guns and is about to be put upon the ways for repairs, having been racked by the frequent firing of her heavy guns. Her 32-pounders are to be exchanged for heavy rifle cannon and shell guns.

The propeller *James Jerome* came up, this morning, with a heavy cargo of naval and military stores, and to-day, taking on board an immense amount of solid shot, shells and canister, together with several heavy gun carriages for Annapolis, Md.

The *Baltimore*, *Powhatan* and *Philadelphia* are at the wharves awaiting orders.

The *Mt. Vernon* was expected up from Fortress Monroe yesterday, but had not arrived to-day at 11 o'clock.

HOW TO FIX FAT PORK.

A Canadian paper gives the following contribution to the comfort of our troops:

"We have remarked in several accounts from the Army, that the soldiers cannot eat the fat pork, which makes us wish that they had an old French Canadian *voyageur* or *charretier* with each regiment to show them how to use this most delicious of all victuals for hard-working men. Failing the old Canadian, however, we will try our hand at giving the recipe, which we hope the papers will copy for the good of the Army, viz: Boil thoroughly a square piece of mess pork, the fatter the better; let it become quite cold, take a loaf of bread and cut a thick slice from it, upon which lay a rather thinner slice of the cold pork; eat this with great satisfaction, and repeat the process till hunger is appeased, using for a beverage, tea with or without sugar. A man thus fed is fit for any toil, as our *voyageurs* and lumbermen can testify; and besides, no meal is better relished by those who have tried this one.

RECAPTURED.

JAMES DONNELLY, a citizen of Westchester, now in Gen. PATTERSON's army, writes to the *Record*, that the members of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, P. V., who were captured at the battle of Falling Waters, were subsequently recaptured by Major GIVEN. He says:

"This occurred quite early in the day, and they brought their prisoners through Martinsburgh in advance of the retreating rebel troops. Our men were tied with their hands behind, in couples. Some of the citizens here gave them food. They were greatly distressed by the forced march they had made. When notice of the capture reached the National camp, Major GIVEN collected and obtained permission to head a party to rescue the prisoners. He made part...ful forcible entry into their retreating party, liberated the prisoners and captured eight or ten of the rebels."

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Political Conventions and Nominations—A Disappointed Nephew—What our City Officials Get—New Pilot Rates—Mining News—Duels Failing Through, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The Republicans behaved sensibly in their State Convention, which adjourned yesterday. They brought out their strongest men, did nothing illiberal and made a ticket of eminent worth and popularity. Their nominee for Governor is LELAND STANFORD, a merchant of Sacramento, who ran for the place two years ago, when he had not a shadow of success to refresh him in his lonely race. He has just returned from Washington and many of your Eastern readers know him. He is able and honest, though they say he can't make a speech; but then he knows enough not to try very often. He was nominated on the first ballot, receiving a majority of all the votes in Convention, and the thing being made unanimous on the announcement of the result. His only considerable competitor was Mr. PHELPS, who was tendered soon after a nomination to Congress by acclamation. Rev. Dr. BELL, of the Oakland Presbyterian church was urged for Governor by a few friends, but he declined to have his name used. The Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor is S. CHILLIS, of Trinity County, whom nobody hereabouts ever heard of before.

The best strike of all was to nominate EDWARD NORTON, who is now at the East, for the Supreme Bench. Judge NORTON was elected years ago to the Bench of the Twelfth District Court by the Democrats. It has been long the fashion here to speak of him with as high eulogy as if he were just dead. It is the belief of the Bar that he never was muddled by a case—of the people, that he never made an unjust or illegal decision. His opinions are quoted as higher authority than the decisions of the Supreme Court. He is a great worker, quick, right by instinct, and sure by much study. His election will make real estate in San Francisco take a sudden rise. No other party will be so foolish as to nominate a man against him,—or, if it should, the new man must go out of San Francisco to get a dozen intelligent men's votes. The Judge has been generally supposed to be a Democrat, but I believe he voted for FREMONT, and for none but Republicans since.

The rest of the ticket is as follows:

For Congress—T. G. Phelps and A. A. Sargent, both strong able men.
For Attorney-General—Frank M. Pixley, late of the *Times*.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Frank F. Fargo, now of the *Times*.
For Controller—G. R. Warren, of San Joaquin County.
For Treasurer—D. R. Ashley, of Monterey.
For Surveyor-General—J. F. Houghton, of Solano.
For State Printer—B. P. Avery, of the Marysville *Appeal*.

The next State Convention is that of the "Douglas," or Democratic Union Party, on the 4th of July. The three principal candidates are JOHN CONNESS, whom San Francisco dislikes, because he voted for the Bulkhead; Gov. DOWNEY, who has been so true a friend of this city, and has so snubbed the lobby, yet, who allowed somebody to put his foot for him, into a horrible trap, when he wrote the no-coercion letter to the late Union mass meeting; and EUGENE CASSERLY, (formerly of Albany, New-York,) against whom there is the grievous charge, that he drew and openly favored the passage of a bill, last Winter, to divert some of the school moneys to the Catholic schools. All three are smart, and all Irishmen. The primary elections of the party in San Francisco, were carried by a small majority for CASSERLY; and CONNESS stood next best. But for that unfortunate letter, Gov. DOWNEY would have gone off with every delegate, and have been our next Governor in spite of fate.

The ejected Custom-house servants of the late BUCHANAN reign, and the little rump of the once ramping Chivs, met at Sacramento, last week, found scarcely enough present to officer a State Convention, adopted some resolutions, made no ticket, but to prevent the visit of the undertaker, agreed to meet again on the 23d of July. Their entire proceedings created less talk than a slow horse-race would have done. They are dead, and try to make believe that they are only sleeping.

So is the "Irrespective Union Party" dead beyond galvanism. It was discovered to be drawing on the Republican Party for all its strength, and was deserted. From this city it sent up three men to carry the 31 votes of the delegation to the State Convention, and with them labor simply for an adjournment to the 10th of July. Everybody prophecies that the Republicans will carry the State next September.

When Mr. RANKIN had received his appointment of Collector for this Port, President LINCOLN requested him to give the most lucrative job at its disposal, the drayage, to Mr. TODD, of Suisun—Mrs. LINCOLN's nephew. If the wink of a king is law, one would suppose that a President's request ought to be as good as gospel to one of his own appointees. So Mr. TODD thought, and on his trip home by the last steamer from the East he swelled no little in prospect of his happiness. But on his arrival, lo! it comes out that the drayage has been disposed of. Whether Mr. TODD is a profane man I do not know; but they do say he talked like one before he went on towards Suisun. The cause of the disappointment was that the Suisun Republicans hearing what honor was in store for them, protested in a body, and made affidavit that Mrs. LINCOLN's nephew was a violent enemy of the Republicans, and that during the Presidential campaign he openly avowed that Uncle ABE's alliance was a stain on his family. Before the drayman expectant arrived the affidavit on which the protest was based, was probably at the White House. We hope our Collector will be forgiven for not obeying the hint, but you know it wouldn't do for him to demoralize the party up in Suisun.

We are under a new militia law. Its spirit is, "organize into companies, train from two to six times a year, and be exempt from jury duty." If you don't organize, you are enrolled, but there is no fine or tax for military purposes.

Under our new law all fees collected by city and county officers go to the Treasury. The principal officers get the following salaries, which are the only compensation:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
County Judge	$5,000	Assessor	4,000
District-Attorney	4,000	Auditor	4,000
Police Judge	4,000	Tax Collector	$7,000
City Attorney	4,000	for the first year,	
County Clerk	4,000	and then	4,000
Sheriff	8,000		

[He has been getting from $15,000 to $30,000 a year.]

Treasurer	$4,000	Sup't. of Streets	4,000
Recorder	4,000	Sup't. of Schools	4,000
Harbor-master	3,000	Chief of Police	4,000

The annual saving by the reduction of salaries and abolition of the fee system is, concerning three offices alone, $30,000. The new law allows to clerks from $1,800 to $2,400 each a year, and to policemen $1,200.

Last Monday—Bunker Hill day—the Fire Department celebrated it and their Tenth Anniversary with a parade. EUGENE CASSERLY made the speech of the occasion, but nobody seemed to have heard it. While the procession was passing, one Mr. WORTHINGTON, formerly of Maryland, and a Union man of some small abilities, was saying to a friend that a regiment of such would make short work of an equal number of JEFF. DAVIS' men. "Nobody but a cowardly renegade from the South would say that," bawled Judge PORTER, a Chiv. from the interior. The insult being repeated, WORTHINGTON put the fellow into the gutter. Next day PORTER challenged WORTHINGTON, but, though weak enough to acknowledge the code, he has not been fool enough to fight yet. Judge TERRY was down to befriend PORTER yesterday. He claimed PORTER's right to name a place of meeting *out of this county*, which WORTHINGTON refusing, the correspondence was published and the flurry is over.

Two Frenchmen fell out on a similar point on the same day, and it was supposed that they would go out with short swords to settle it, but they haven't been yet.

Our Legislature before adjourning gave us a new Pilot law. The rates established for taking vessels in and out of our harbor are as follows:

Vessels over 150 and under 500 tons, $7 a foot draft.
Vessels over 500 tons, $7 a foot draft, and 4 cents a ton of registered measurement.
Whalers, $1 a foot draft.
When a pilot speaks a craft and she declines his services, half pilotage.
Vessels in tow of a steam-tug, coasters to California ports, are exempt from the law.

The new County of Mono has elected its officers, and got to work on its own account. It embraces the Esmeralda District on the eastern border of the State. The population of the county has increased from 0 to 2,200, since the gold and silver outcropings were observed last Fall. The district is doubtless very rich, but little capital has gone into it yet. One quartz-mill is about finished, with a 12-horse power steam-engine, and one of HOWLAND'S 8-stamp batteries.

The Calaveras copper fever is on the increase. The gold mines of the region are counted stupid, and silver has lost its charms. Copper is the only metal that satisfies a Calaveras eye this month.

New cinnabar discoveries in the newly organized Lake County, are stirring the hearts of floating miners.

Lively times are anticipated in Sonoma County from the development of the quicksilver mines discovered last year. They are taking steps for putting the roads in good order, and calculate that after that is accomplished, will come a harvest to the County.

The weather is delightful, fruit never so abundant, animal spirits high, money plenty and cheap, a Union flag has been raised on the church of Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, who is expected home by the next steamer from attendance in the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly; the standard of morals in the State is nailed pretty near to the top of the mast, and while nobody eulogises Peace, sweet Peace smiles down upon us all from Shasta to San Diego, and from the Sierras to the Pacific. GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Lack of Government Officers—The First District Court Troubles—Immigration of Mormons—Cheapness of Breadstuffs—Irrigation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June, 21, 1861.

It is sometimes said that the world is governed too much. But, as far as National officers are concerned, Utah will soon be in no danger of such a position, according to all appearances. No information has yet reached here of the appointment of any officers for Utah under the new Administration, excepting a Postmaster and an Indian Superintendent. Yet there is but a Judge and a Secretary-Governor here doing duty, the Indian Agent being as good as seceded. Indeed, it is generally understood that not one of the remaining old Administration appointees is anxious to hold office under the present *régime*; so every "pony" is looked for with some interest beyond that attaching to the war news. "Are any officers appointed for Utah?" is the next question after the inevitable first of "What news of the war?" when the Pony has delivered his semi-weekly letter.

The Deputy-Marshal, or rather one of his friends, puts forth a defence of his not summoning a jury in accordance with the instructions sent him, for Judge CROSBY's late Court at Manti, which is in substance as follows:—

Mr. CAUDLAND, said Deputy-Marshal, did not receive his commission and instructions till eight days before the day appointed for the commencement of the session, whereas the law requires "at least thirty days." The time being short, and the district extensive, the Deputy concluded to resign his office and return the documents, and instead of a jury meeting the Judge at the time appointed, the Deputy's letter was handed to him, to his infinite indignation. The Judge accordingly adjourned his session *sine die*, transacting only such meagre business as did not require a jury, and probably hoping that some other Judge would have the good fortune to hold the next session in the First District of the Territory.

Advices continue to reach this place of the concentration of a great number of Atlantic States and European Mormons near Council Bluffs, Mo., on their pilgrimage to this holy city. It is confidently expected that this year's emigration of this character will figure between two and three thousand.

Emigrants from the States, for Nevada and California, well fitted out with horse and mule teams, continue to pass almost daily through our streets.

Just before the harvest comes in, there is generally a very cheap time in this city for breadstuffs, for cash or store-pay, everybody rushing into market and thinking to steal a march on everybody else, by selling the stock of old wheat or flour before everybody has secured his new grain. Flour has recently been selling as low as $2 50 per hundred. So everybody gets a little taken in, for generally at harvest-time grain is higher than immediately before.

Great exertions are being made to get the new Jordan dam into working order, and to have the irrigating canals sufficiently advanced for use this Summer, as quite a number of acres of wheat, put in the ground through faith in the dam, stands a good chance of being burnt up by the sun if the water is not soon at hand to keep down the heat and neutralize the aridity of the desert. The dam will probably cost $10,000 or $12,000, besides eight or ten miles of main irrigating canal. The weather has indeed been hot, and scorching to vegetation, for the past few days.

BRIGHAM is putting up a vast verandah, on the west side of his "Lion House," two stories high, with deck roof, and apparently to be full of venetian blinds.

A brush-bowery has also been erected on the Temple Block, for the Summer's preaching and praying.

The new theatre is getting under way, and is to be a big concern, after the fashion of the world. It is to eclipse even the Tabernacle as to size and accommodation. The walls are to be of rock, and the interior will, of course, exhibit pit, boxes, and galleries—where the neither poor nor rich, the "upper ten" and the "gods" can severally shine, according to their rank and pockets.

Secession must be infectious, for, spiritually speaking, it has shown a formidable front about forty miles north of this, at a little settlement on the Weber. One MORRIS there, professes to be favored with light from the other world, far beyond the attainment of the original JOE SMITH or of the living BRIGHAM. It would appear that numbers have gone after the new light, even from this city, and that "the work is prospering" with all the freshness of youth, insomuch that BRIGHAM considered it expedient to have a long string of the names of the backsliders read over in the public meeting on Sunday.

The Uinta Indian Chiefs, WHITE EYE and AUTERO, have been in the city on a visit. Their country is between this and the Colorado. AMMON, half brother to the celebrated Utah Chief WALKER, died in his camp at the mouth of BRIGHAM's cañon, in this Valley, a few days ago, in great pain. He was afflicted with a disease which should be nameless, received through association with the whites. Four or five horses were killed for use in the hunting grounds of the next world. PAYEETHAT, another Ute Chief, it is said, has become enamored of the United States troops, and is determined to be released from his band.

The National Congress.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION UNDER THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

The following communication of the Secretary of the Interior announces the apportionment of Representatives among the several States under the Eighth Census:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July, 1861.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I, CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 23d., 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States," I have apportioned the Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of Representatives apportioned to each State under the last, or eighth, enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved 23d May, 1850, above referred to, namely:

To the State of—			
Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New-Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New-Jersey	5
Florida	1	New-York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	28
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	8	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	8
Maine	5	Texas	4
Maryland	5	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	6

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

CALEB B. SMITH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 15, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	90	100	Reading Railroad	37⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87⅞	300	N. Y. Central R	76
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	87⅞	100	do	s5 76
1,000	do	88	50	do	snwk 76
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	26	do	76⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44	100	do	b30 76⅜
15,000	do	43⅝	650	do	76⅜
5,000	do	s10 43⅛	350	Erie Railroad	23⅝
27,000	do	43	24	Erie Railroad Pref.	41
8,000	Virginia State 6s	48	100	MichiganCen.R.	b60 44⅛
7,000	do	48⅛	50	do	44⅛
5,000	do	48⅛	10	Harlem R. Pref	25
14,000	N. C. State 6s	61	210	do	25⅛
1,000	do	60⅛	100	do	25¼
1,000	do	60⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
4,000	do	60	50	do	bnwk 68
83,000	Missouri State 6s	42⅜	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R	8
5,000	do	s30 42⅜	27	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	98
5,000	do	b30 42⅜	56	Gal. & Chic. R	65
1,000	do	b10 42⅜	50	do	s10 65
9,000	do	42	250	do	s30 64⅜
6,000	do	s10 42	65	do	65⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s Iss. to Il. & St. J. R	52	100	do	s10 65⅜
2,000	do	52⅜	100	do	s5 65⅝
15,000	Va. 6s Large Bs.	45	100	do	65⅜
4,500	N. Y. Central 6s	92¼	100	do	65⅜
1,000	Erie. R. 4th m. bonds ....ex int	72	150	do	65⅝
5,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	97⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R	27⅛
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtg	80	175	do	27⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	80	100	do	s6 27⅜
1,000	Gal. & C.2d M.Bs.	93	150	do	27⅜
50	Mechanics' Bank	90	300	do	27⅞
135	Bank of Commerce	77	100	do	b30 27⅞
38	Am. Ex. Bank	78	100	do	27⅞
5	Del. & H. Canal Co	94	300	Chi. & Rock I. R	39
50	Penn. Coal Co	78	50	do	b30 39⅛
56	Pacific Mail S. Co	71	100	do	b60 39⅛
5	do	71⅜	100	do	39⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	10¼	50	do	s15 39½
50	do	10⅜	15	N. J. Central R	110
			6	Warren Railroad	67

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	185	N. Y. Central R	77
2,000	do	88⅛	50	do	77⅛
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	88	100	do	b10 77⅛
12,000	U. S. 6's '68	89¼	100	do	b30 77⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	81½	400	do	77⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	100	do	b60 77⅛
3,000	N. C. State 6s	60	100	Hudson River R	36⅜
7,000	do	s5 58⅝	50	do	36⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43¼	400	Reading Railroad	38
4,000	do	s15 43⅛	100	do	37⅜
25,000	do	43⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	13⅞
2,000	Virginia S. 6's	s15 47¾	100	do	14
25,000	do	s20 47⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69
5,000	do	s10 47⅜	400	Gal. & Chi. R	s5 66
10	Bank of Commerce	77¼	50	do	66⅛
13,000	Mo. State 6s	43	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28¾
2,000	do	s15 43	300	do	29
3,000	do	43¼	1500	do	29¼
5,000	La. State 6's	s10 56	900	do	29⅜
1,000	do	56½	150	do	b60 29⅛
3,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	94	50	do	s5 29
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	78¾	100	do	b60 29⅛
95	Panama Railroad	110	175	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40¾
350	Erie Railroad	24	100	do	41

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 13, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 6:

Increase in Loans	$310,874
Decrease in Specie	613,180
Decrease in Circulation	363,100
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,226,184

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 14, 1860.	July 13, 1861.	July 6, 1861.
Capital	$60,433,000	$60,307,000	$60,307,000
Loans	127,136,166	112,445,542	112,134,668
Specie	23,641,357	45,016,836	45,630,025
Circulation	8,975,528	8,499,699	8,862,799
Gross Deposits	106,204,278	106,204,784	108,262,399
Exchanged	23,456,047	14,398,847	17,662,646
Undrawn	82,748,231	91,805,937	90,579,753
In Sub-Treasury	5,404,367	7,539,522	4,979,949

The Bank return this afternoon sufficiently reflects the present difficulty of employing Money on satisfactory security, even with the aid of $5,000,000 new Treasury paper taken from the Government last week. This sum was advanced by the Banks in Bullion, and the paper for the greater part immediately added to their line of Loans and Discounts. Yet the line is up only $310,000 on the present average, and the stock of Bullion down only $613,000. The average of the latter can scarcely be called a falling one, as we understand that the actual sum in Bank this morning, before counting the California remittance, is about equal to the average of last week. Nor is the Discount line, as far as we are informed, a rising one; the amount running off on Mercantile paper being about equal to the sum taken from the Treasury Department.

In the market for Money we hear of no movement to-day. In the Foreign Exchanges there is a little more firmness for the mail to go by the favorite steamer *Persia*. On London 106⅞ @107 for Bankers' bills, and 106@106⅛ for Merchant bills; on Paris the range is f.5.35@f.5.31¼ to the dollar.

The Stock Market advanced to-day, with the progress of the good news from the Army of the Union in Virginia and Missouri. At the early Board there was no marked excitement at the opening, owing to a liberal supply of Border State Stocks, supposed to come out of the Bank Department of Illinois. The demand was equal to about $250,000, at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Tennessees, and about the same on Missouris. The Government Stocks were steady at Saturday's prices. When the Railway Share-list was reached, the market strengthened, and continued to advance throughout the day, the ultimate rise at 4½ o'clock being equal to 2@3 ℔ cent, as compared with the best prices of last week. There was much excitement on the Street between the Boards, and also at the Second Board, but the greatest buoyancy was on the Street after the close of the printed list of sales. The business done at the two Boards was far above the usual average of daily transactions, and the fresh interest manifested in the Western Road Securities was one of the most prominent features of the market in the afternoon. At the same time the decline of the forenoon in Tennessees and Missouris was nearly or quite recovered. The very latest Share quotations were about as follows, after large transactions in New-York Central, Toledo, Rock Island, &c.:

N. Y. Central	77¼	Toledo	30
Erie	24⅜	Rock Island	42
Illinois Central	66⅛	Galena	66¼
Michigan Central	45¼	Panama	110
Reading	38	Hudson	36¼
Harlem Preferred	26¼	Missouris	43¼

The secession authorities of the State of Tennessee, following the example of Virginia, have ordered the prompt payment of the July interest on the public debt, as far as the same is held in Europe or in the Southern States. As the railways of the State contribute the interest on nearly the whole public debt, the implication from this announcement is, that the non-payment of the July interest to Northern creditors grows out of no inability on the part of the State, but an indisposition on the part of the secession Legislature, which has the temporary keeping of her honor and credit, to pay over the money, which the railways have duly provided, to the holders of the debt resident in the loyal section of the country. Of course such madness and folly as all this must have an end. The great mass of the people of Tennessee cannot long remain under such scandalous rule. Our advices lead to the belief that the Secession Governor, HARRIS, whose position enabled him to precipitate the State into sudden and unreflecting revolution a month or six weeks ago, will be warmly if not successfully opposed for reëlection on the first Wednesday in August, even in Middle and West Tennessee; while the loyal Eastern division of the State will assuredly refuse to allow him and his confederates in treason to rule over them any longer. The following is the official announcement of the State Comptroller:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 3, 1861.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed the 1st inst., I hereby give notice that the interest upon all State bonds, or bonds upon which the State may be liable, will be paid at this place; provided said bonds are not owned now, or were not owned on or subsequently to the 15th of April, 1861, by citizens or corporations of the Non-Slaveholding States of the United States of America. Satisfactory proof of ownership, on and after the 15th of April, will be required by the affidavit of the holder, and other proof where the party is not personally well known, taken before a Notary Public, or other persons authorized to administer an oath in the county where taken. Citizens and corporations of friendly foreign powers will be paid in sterling or other exchange.

J. T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in June were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$99,770 16	$111,727 00
Passengers	44,115 46	30,408 70
Mails and Miscellan's	8,537 58	4,920 50
Total	$152,423 20	$147,056 20

The following is the Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week and for the season:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Phila. & R. R	44,808	998,219	30,185	885,030
Schuylkill Canal	40,991	602,692	19,299	489,437
Lehigh Valley R	8,577	430,403	10,643	430,569
Lehigh Canal	24,121	426,262	22,051	361,319
Scranton, South	13,487	396,350	17,551	418,929
Scranton, North	4,202	98,064	4,464	123,057
Penn. Coal Co	23,000	208,191	18,232	227,387
Del. & H. Co	12,393	176,946	23,822	246,605
Wyoming, South	—	129,541	—	87,990
Wyoming, North	—	14,107	—	24,252
Broad Top	2,167	95,221	3,947	105,238
Hamilton	3,078	83,182	6,848	96,862
Treverton	1,505	47,515	240	22,257
Se. Mt., H. T	2,237	41,300	983	38,472
Lykens. V. Coal C	1,371	26,961	1,542	34,676
Total	182,117	3,774,084	159,677	3,595,930

A semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent. has been declared by the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$281,701
Payments on all accounts	765,680
Balance in all funds	7,055,543
For customs	22,000

The rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Persia*, leaving Wednesday, July 17, (mails close in New-York, 11½ A. M.,) are as follows:

London—60 days sight per Pound	106⅜ per cent.
London—3 days sight per Pound	108 per cent.
Paris—60 days sight per Dollar	5 fr. 31¼ cts.
Paris—3 days sight per Dollar	5 fr. 27½ cts.
Amsterdam—60 days sight per Gilder	40 cts.
Humburg—60 dys. sight pr. Mare Banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days sight per Florin	40¼ cts.
Bremen—60 days sight per Rix Dollar	77¼ cts.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 13.	Loans. June 6.	Specie. July 13.	Specie. July 6.
Bk. of New

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches this morning verify our anticipations of yesterday, that the measures taken by Gen. MCCLELLAN to intercept the retreat of the rebel forces, under Gen. GARNETT, would prove entirely successful. A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, received by the War Department, dated on Sunday, gives the particulars in brief of a battle which took place on Sunday morning, which resulted in the total route of the rebel forces, and the death of GARNETT himself, at the hands of an Indiana soldier. The battle, precisely in accordance with the plan announced in a previous dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, was fought by the National forces, under Gen. MORRIL, a few miles from St. George, with a loss of only thirteen killed and about forty wounded on our side, while the rebels had some fifty killed and a great number taken prisoners. The remnant of the rebel Army is now quite likely to be captured by the National orces under Gen. HILL, when the enemy will be entirely annihilated in Western Virginia, and secession—there, at least—will be dead. The troops defeated in the recent engagements there are the best regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Carolinians and Tennesseeans.

Troops are still daily arriving at Washington, and are being pushed over into Virginia. Within the past two days the New-York Seventeenth, the Massachusetts Ninth and Eleventh, the Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, and the Michigan Fourth have crossed the Potomac; while the Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts have reached the Capital.

Our latest advices from Gen. PATTERSON'S column, dated the 12th inst., leave the hostile armies in pretty much the same relative positions occupied by them at the date of previous advices.

Letters have been received in Boston by the owners of several of the vessels captured recently near Cienfuegos, by the privateer *Sumter*, from their commanders. One of them, dated the 7th, from the Captain of the brig *Albert Adams*, states that the Captain-General of Cuba had ordered the release of all the prizes, and that they would sail the next morning. It will be seen from the letter of our correspondent on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, written at Key West, that the career of the *Sumter* is likely to be cut short, if it is not done already. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the captures off the coast of Cuba, the *Niagara* and the *Crusader*, then at Fort Pickens, were got ready for sea, and proceeded on a cruise after the piratical craft, with a good prospect of capturing her. She is commanded by Lieut. SEMMES, and is understood to have an armament of 8-inch guns, with a crew of Mexicans and Creoles. She would stand a very poor chance, however, against the heavy metal of the *Niagara*. The captures made by the privateers, thus far, number twenty-three. It will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches, that our Government has promptly made reclamation upon the Spanish Government for the rendition of the *Sumter's* prizes taken into Cienfuegos.

Congress continued busily at work yesterday, and accomplished a large amount of important business. In the Senate, after the presentation of a petition from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, a ballot was had for Clerk in place of ASBURY DICKENS, which resulted in the election of JOHN W. FORNEY, by 26 out of 36 votes. A bill was introduced by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, for the protection of Government contracts. A bill was introduced similar to that of the House, providing for the confiscation of rebel property. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, after having been amended in various minor particulars. The bill to increase the Military establishment was then taken up and passed, after having been amended so as to empower Congress to again reduce the Army whenever it may see fit. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Loan bill, and several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted. In the House, the Committee on Commerce was directed to ascertain what further measures are necessary to render the blockade of rebel ports more efficient, and that Committee subsequently reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a sufficient force to render it so. A resolution was passed providing for the adjournment of Congress next Friday, if the Senate concur. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Select Committee on Contracts, that all moneys shall be withheld from the owners of the steamer *Cataline*, recently burnt near Fortress Monroe, until that Committee can report as to the propriety of paying them. BEN. WOOD offered a resolution providing for a General Convention at Louisville, on the first Monday in September next, but it was voted down. Mr. HICKMAN reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to define and punish conspiracy, which was passed, only seven members voting in the negative. Its provisions will be found in detail in our report of the proceedings. A resolution, offered by Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, was adopted, which pledges the House to vote all the men and means which may be needed to put down the rebellion. Only five votes were cast in the negative. The remainder of the session was spent in the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, directing the Committee on elections to inquire into the circumstances of Hon. HENRY MAY'S late visit to Richmond. It was finally passed.

An inquiry relative to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or rather the declaration of martial law, since the breaking out of the National troubles, has revealed the fact that three several orders have been issued by the Administration, as follows: One, on the 27th of April, addressed to Gen. SCOTT, empowering him to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* on the line between Philadelphia and Washington; the second, on the 2d of July, extending the provisions of the first order over the whole line between New-York and Washington, and the third, extending martial law over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa Island.

We have advices direct from Fort Pickens to the 5th inst., by the arrival of the steam transport *Cahawba* at this port, having on board Capt. BARRY'S battery of Flying Artillery. Everything remained quiet at the fort, and the idea of a fight had been about given up, although everything was kept in readiness for it. WILSON'S Zouaves had gone into camp about a mile and a half from the fort, in plain sight of the rebel camp near the Navy-yard. They were in the best of spirits, and satisfied with their position.

The only intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe is a confirmation of the report that twelve of Col. BENDIX'S Regiment, including two lieutenants, are missing since the skirmish of a few days ago.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on 3d inst., arrived at this port last evening, with three days' later intelligence from Europe. The news is of considerable interest. Lord BROUGHAM had moved in the House of Lords for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica, respecting the annexation of San Domingo by Spain, and had attacked the conduct of the Spanish Government in that transaction. The motion was assented to by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord STRATFORD de REDCLIFFE. The Pope is apparently in better health, as he officiated publicly at a mass on the 29th ult., and was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on the 1st inst. The Patterson-Bonaparte case was brought to a close on the 1st, by the dismissal of the appeal and the confirmation of the first judgment. The Spanish Government, it is stated, has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, but will retain Tetuan and render it impregnable, and colonize the territory. The Italian Parliament was engaged in discussing the Loan bill. The trouble in Hungary must apparently end in a serious outbreak. The Address of the Diet has been finally rejected by the Vienna Cabinet, and its form and contents ordered to be changed. In case of refusal, the Diet is to be dissolved.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, and received the Comptroller's cash statement for last week. A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department exhibited some retrenchments in City expenses. Resolutions in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in extending material aid to the families of volunteers, were adopted. The Board of Supervisors met at noon, yesterday, and received a report from the legal advisers, referring to the time when the State is entitled to the funds due from the County of New-York; also, a report from the same source relating to the Harlem Bridge matters. The sum of $80,000 was appropriated towards building Harlem Bridge.

An important decision in the Court of Appeals, determining the question of the right of a widow to her dower in lands in which her husband had a vested remainder depending on estate which did not determine in his lifetime, will be found in our law column. The judgment of the Court below was adverse to the widow's claim, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision against her.

The Stock market, yesterday, responded with great buoyancy to the news from our armies in Virginia and Missouri, and at the close, in the afternoon, much eagerness was manifested by buyers, at the advanced prices: New-York Central, 77¾ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 42 ₱ cent. The Bank return shows an increase of $310,000 in discounts, and $613,000 decrease in Specie. Of the stock of Specie in the City, the Sub-Treasury gains $2,569,000.

The transactions in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. Flour and Wheat were held with more firmness; Corn was a shade cheaper. Coffee and Rosin were in brisk demand; the sales of the former amounted to 9,450 bags, and of the latter to 6,500 bbls. at very full rates. Sugars and Whisky were in good request. Provisions were quiet, as were also Rice, Cotton, Molasses, Tar, Turpentine, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils and Spices. There was less activity discernible in the freight market, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Positions of the Rebel Armies.

A correspondent calls our attention to what he conceives to be the menacing positions occupied by the two principal divisions of the insurgent forces—viz.: those commanded respectively by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. Without professing to be in possession of sufficient reliable facts to form for ourselves a positive conclusion on the subject, we will briefly submit the grounds of our correspondent's apprehensions.

The *south bank* of the Potomac, from the Chain Bridge, four miles above Washington, to Martinsburgh and Williamsport,—a distance of more than seventy-five miles,—is in the undisputed possession of the insurgents. The *north bank* of the Potomac, until recently, was guarded by Col. STONE'S command, from the Great Falls to the Point of Rocks. But the withdrawal of Col. STONE, with five or six regiments, from that position, and sending him to the support of Gen. PATTERSON, beyond the Blue Ridge, and south of the Potomac, has left the defensive line of the river too weak, and liable, at any time, to be crossed by the enemy anywhere east of the Catoctin Mountain, in force, without encountering much serious resistance.

In the meantime, JOHNSTON has thus far shown no disposition to fight, but has allowed Gen. PATTERSON, with a slight show of resistance, to cross the Potomac—when JACKSON'S advanced guard might have disputed the passage successfully—and establish himself on the Virginia side of the river. And more recently, it would seem from our accounts, he has drawn the main body of his command further south and *east*, still receding from PATTERSON, but at the same time still approaching nearer to Manassas Junction and to Washington. Adding to the significance of this strategy, are the scraps of information brought round from Richmond by the way of Charleston and Louisville—all going to show a formidable increase of the forces under JOHNSTON'S command, and all apparently indicating preparations for an offensive movement.

On the other hand, the force under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction, with advanced posts thrown forward almost or quite to Fairfax Court-House, is also receiving constant accessions to its strength from Richmond. This division commands the whole ground west of the Chain Bridge, on the south side of the river, and is in undisturbed communication with JOHNSTON'S command, with which it can combine at any point they may select, on either bank of the Potomac. Our correspondent thinks there are indications—inconclusive, he admits, but yet sufficient to excite a suspicion—that the forces under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, are now drawing together, preparatory to crossing the Potomac in great force, and marching either upon Baltimore, to excite and sustain an already organized insurrection there—or upon Washington, where the approaches from the North and West are covered by no defensive works.

Of course, such a movement as is here apprehended would expose the rebel armies to great peril. It would be impossible for them to keep up their communications with the South, which would be open both to the advance of PATTERSON and a detachment from MCDOWELL'S command. It would, in fact, be to stake the fate of the rebel army and the very existence of the bastard Confederacy on the hazard of a battle. Yet, it may possibly be a question whether the present condition and future prospects of the conspirators in command may not, in their view of the chances, make such an advance, and the risk of a battle, for which they are collecting their entire strength—with the hope, if successful, of taking and holding the Capital, and transferring the seat of war to the soil of Maryland, with the resources of Baltimore at their back—after all, though hazardous, yet by far the most promising and hopeful policy they can adopt.

We have not sufficient data, in the shape of any really reliable information of the enemy's strength and the present distribution of his forces, to be able to judge of the probability that he may undertake, or the possibility that he will succeed in, such an enterprise. We should think, however, that it covers a chance of success, which, in view of the momentous consequences that would flow from it, ought to be carefully guarded against. The balloon observations which have been made from Shuter's Hill and Fall's Church, might be advantageously repeated from some high points near the Great Falls and the mouth of Seneca Creek, unless our military commanders are prepared to make a *reconnoissance en force* South of the Potomac, with a view to ascertain whether there are any intrenched camps in process of formation, or large collections of troops anywhere visible, on the Virginia side, in that region.

A bold and unexpected movement of the rebel army upon Washington, coupled with its successful and rapid passage of the Potomac, and offer of battle on the road to the Capital, would be certain to produce great alarm throughout the country, and very probably suffice to precipitate Baltimore into immediate revolt. We trust, at least, that the danger may be looked into, and, if it really exists, effectually guarded against. If such an offensive movement should be made, it will doubtless be with the entire available force at the command of the rebels, which may be temporarily increased by heavy drafts ventured at the expense of other exposed points, such as Norfolk, Yorktown and Fredericksburgh. Every risk would certainly be incurred, all sacrifices submitted to, every muscle of the insurgents put to its utmost strain, to render the forces to be concentrated for this one decisive effort, if possible, overwhelming, at least on the field of battle. A victory, with the occupation of Washington and Baltimore, they would think, would compensate for all else. Baggage-wagons and camp equipage and supplies would be left behind; for, if the attack were successful, they would find in Washington and Baltimore an abundance of all such material to satisfy their immediate necessities.

We have not the data, we repeat, to enable us to estimate the chances in favor of the success of such a movement; but we trust that our military guardians have weighed them well.

British Ignorance and Arrogance.

Either the British nation is entirely misrepresented by its leading Presses, or it is the most insolent and conceited nation on the face of the earth, the Chinese not excepted; and to these characteristics it adds an ignorance with regard to the affairs of the United States which, if not willful, is unaccountable, and which in either case is disgraceful in regard to a country with whose fate it has such vast interests involved, and to the discussion of whose concerns it gives so much attention. We believe that in both cases our first alternative is the true, or in a great measure the true one. That is, that to a certain degree, at least, the people who "Never, never, never, never shall be slaves," are misrepresented by the journals that profess to speak for them, and that those journals are willful in their ignorance. Prominent among these papers is the *Saturday Review*, which attained some distinction in the early part of its career by the cleverness and smartness with which it discussed all matters, from a Royal speech to a flunkey's neck-tie. For some time past, however, it has been not smart, but smartish—not clever, but ratherish clever. An early decrepitude has soured its disposition. Its attic salt has been replaced by British bile—its lively wit has succumbed to what old BURTON would call a windy melancholy—its hearty, well-bred, contagious laugh has degenerated into a silly giggle—and its manly, out-spoken rebuke into an ill-natured snarl—so that, at last, it has well earned at home the nickname of the *Saturday Reviler*.

Of late, this organ of discontent has made its most characteristic self-exhibitions in regard to this country. An article in the last number that has reached us, is worthy of preservation, as a specimen of perfection in its kind. It is "that faultless monster that the world ne'er saw" before. It sets out by asserting that "from the commencement of the present crisis the [British] Government and the country have steadily observed the rules not only of international right, but of scrupulous delicacy and good breeding." The quality of this good-breeding and delicacy can be estimated from the very article in which their observance is asserted. The reviler recommends American speakers and writers to "try the experiment of demeaning themselves like gentlemen." Gen. SCOTT is spoken of as "probably a sensible old soldier." Our expressions of respect for France are said to be "dictated rather by a desire to be indirectly offensive than by a wanton servility." And by the way, though we could have understood what a wanton offensiveness was, what a "wanton servility" means is quite beyond our apprehension;—something very dreadful and un-*Saturday Review*-ish, without a doubt. We are told that England is the serene recipient of our "volleys of angry scolding," because "a consciousness of superior calmness and good sense has a tendency to soothe the temper," and "human [*i. e.*, British,] vanity finds a complacent satisfaction in the weakness of wanton assailants." These expressions are insignificant trifles in themselves, and they are as nothing when compared with others of the same kind which have recently preceded them; but they are somewhat noteworthy in an article which makes particular boast of the exhibition us-ward of scrupulous delicacy and good breeding.

But the persistent perversity with which the leading London papers contrive to state the thing that is not, with regard to the motives and purposes of Americans, is perhaps even more striking than the presuming insolence of manner which distinguishes their articles upon this country. Thus, for instance, a prominent English paper, in an obituary notice of Mr. DENON, says that he "was one of those gentlemen who, disgusted by the present aspect of affairs in America, have sought a temporary relief by a visit to this country." Now, as Mr. DENON was one of the most active members of the Union Defence Committee, and through his daily and nightly labors in that patriotic body, fell into the ill-health which compelled him to seek the restoration that he failed to get abroad, we on this side know that this sneer is only an exhibition of petty, imbecile ill-will. So our Reviler, in saying that "the politicians of the United States, generally, open their communications with the mother-country by an announcement that any hesitation in complying with their demands will immediately be followed by war," only succeeds in being ill-natured,—the difficulty with the statement being the slight one that it is not true. And thus it goes on trying to justify the tone of the London Press, with regard to our insurrection, by saying that "two months ago the Southern Confederacy seemed to be practically recognized at Washington," that "secession was almost openly acknowledged by the North as an irrevocable event," and that,

> "When a vessel loaded with arms for the Secessionists of Charleston was detained by the National authorities, the present Mayor of New-York, representing the great majority of the City population, loudly expressed his regret that he had not the power to liberate the sequestered property by force."

The first two of these assertions are directly at variance with the fact; and the third is, perhaps, a distorted adumbration of the seizure of some cases of arms, not a vessel, intended for Georgia, not Charleston, by the New-York Metropolitan Police, not the National authorities, at a time when the men in the control of that State were not in open war with the United States Government. Another plea, that "Mr. DOUGLAS applauded Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address on the ground that it appeared to announce a policy of peace," is founded on a like perversity or a like ignorance.

So long as there was the faintest hope that a policy of peace would preserve the nation and secure obedience to the Constitution, we clung to it; and some of us hoped much longer than others. But that hope abandoned, men sprang to arms with the plea for peace upon their very lips. When will Englishmen learn that until the United States flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, by orders of the "Confederate" authorities, there was no act of war, and, by the letter of the Constitution, hardly one of overt treason committed by the Secessionists; and, consequently, that until that act, so monstrous, so abhorrent in our eyes that we did not in our hearts believe it could be till it was, we endured and hoped in feverish quiet!

Thus filled with ignorance and supercilious insolence is the London Press, of which we admit that in this regard the *Saturday Review* is but the ringleader of the throng; and yet it has now, for weeks devoted itself to the double and somewhat self-inconsistent task of endeavoring to discover why the North Americans are displeased, and defending the strictures that have displeased them. It might save itself some expenditure of time, type and trouble, by treating American affairs merely with candor and good nature. We ask nothing more. Any other attitude than that of neutrality on the part of Great Britain we should deprecate; sympathy, we should welcome, but we will willingly do without it; but we think that we have a right to expect the same treatment both as to act and tone as other nations meet with. And if we don't receive it we shall be content; but we shall express our opinion freely in regard to the matter, quite regardless of consequences,—which form of speech, most wise and exquisite Saturday Reviler, we do not mean for a declaration of war, either with sword or pen.

The Victories in Western Virginia.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is disposed to indemnify the country for the inaction at Washington by superhuman activity in Western Virginia. A victory a day is certainly as much as can be demanded even of Napoleonic skill and energy; and in this proportion does the Western leader furnish his achievements. The defeat of PEGRAM is followed on the ensuing day by the surrender of that leader, with the remnant of his force; and another day announces the utter discomfiture of GARNETT, with the main body of the rebel army, and the death of that commander. This energy and success are what the nation demands of its military servants. Had they been exhibited on the Potomac and the James, three months ago, the war, there is the best reason to believe, would now be practically ended by the expulsion of the insurgents from Virginia.

In measuring the plans of Gen. SCOTT by the development of the campaign thus far, we can no longer doubt that he does not contemplate the capture of Richmond by means of the force now fronting Washington. His purpose appears to be to drive back the enemy by thus threatening and assaulting his flank and rear, until self-preservation shall compel him to retire below the James River. If the movement from the direction of Fortress Monroe be made answerable in point of energy and courage to that on the western side of the mountains; and if Gen. PATTERSON, that hopeless *fainéant* of the conflict, ever will move, the programme may achieve the result our veteran General-in-Chief desires; but it will in no degree spare that effusion of blood which is said to be the aim of this peculiar line of strategy. The progress of Gen. MCCLELLAN has for the last few days been marked with incessant though inevitable bloodshed. There is little doubt that he will have to fight his way through the defiles of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge into Eastern Virginia; and the conflict will be extremely sanguinary.

In the meantime, Western Virginia may be regarded as liberated from the rebel domination. The troops on the Kanawha under WISE have no choice save to retreat into Eastern Virginia, to surrender, or to perish. The two regiments mustered by the scoundrel FLOYD will promptly scatter before the column of Gen. COX, and thus from the Pan Handle to Little Tennessee, from the Alleghanies to Kentucky, treason will be thoroughly suppressed in Virginia. And we are justified in believing that when the news of those victories reaches Richmond, the utmost consternation will prevail among the rebels, and especially among the levies from Tennessee and the Southwestern States, at the certainty of their communications and supplies in that direction being suspended. We shall not be surprised if the intelligence creates a stampede among the soldiery from the section in question.

Confederate Finances and Folly.

There is great difficulty in dealing with a people who are children in intelligence, and barbarians in the excess of their conceit. There is no schoolmaster in such case but a thorough drubbing. The most astonishing arrogance and exalted notions of their power led the Confederates into rebellion. Every hypothesis upon which success was to be realized has utterly and totally failed, yet they are as stark mad as ever. The divisions at the North were to secure an easy victory. The North is an unit, moving with tremendous energy and power. The war was to be on *Northern* soil. Not a single Confederate has dared to show his face on Northern soil. They are scattered like sheep when attacked on their own. One "Southron" could flog five Yankees. Col. SIEGEL'S command in Missouri has shown that one United States soldier is a match for five rebels. England and France were to eagerly recognize their independence and open Southern ports. They refuse to do either. To support the war a loan of $15,000,000 was brought out with great flourish of trumpets, based on an *export* duty on cotton. Nothing could equal, in the opinion of the Confederates, the excellence of such a security. Some forced loans were made upon it, but, according to Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, they are now worth only 10 or 15 cents on the dollar in New-Orleans. In three months more they will not be worth as many mills. The whole thing has utterly collapsed. The cotton which was to be taxed to pay the interest and principal of the loan, is not going forward without the consent of the Government they are seeking to destroy. When this loan could no longer be forced, another of $50,000,000, based on some other kind of moonshine, was brought out, but never heard of after the first announcement. In the meantime Confederate soldiers were unpaid, badly clothed and armed, and, as a necessary consequence, disorderly and discontented. Some new system must be thought of, or the rebellion was at an end. The South had no money—in fact, it never had any except in a return for the crop, which was always anticipated. In this dilemma the Confederates have come to the last resort of all barbarous people, which is, to contribute a portion of what each one raises to the support of the war. Indians, in such case, contribute wampum and beaver skins,—the South, raw cotton. By the "spontaneous enthusiasm" of the people, the Confederate Government is to become possessed of one-half of the coming crop, say 1,500,000 bales, worth $75,000,000. This is to be offered to England and France at very low prices, provided they will raise the blockade. The South is completely electrified with this new scheme, which owes its paternity, we believe, to the illustrious Mr. COBB. Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS is now stumping the State of Georgia in its behalf, with such success, the Southern papers tell, as bids fair to secure the whole amount called for. The planters of Louisiana have caught the infection and are subscribing sugar; those of the low districts of South Carolina, rice. All is to go, Mormon fashion, to the Government, which is to become a colossal broker—is to send it all to Europe, not a pound to the United States—bring home oceans of money, with which to drive back the perfidious Yankees to their inhospitable homes.

Unless among the Mormons, we can find in history no similar financial scheme since the days of the Patriarchs. No matter for that. It takes a hold no less strong upon the imaginative mind of the South. They have not taken into account that their cotton, if it ever finds its way to England or France, must go forward in the ships of the North, and with the consent of our Government. In such case we should take pretty good care of the proceeds. The Confederates might as well talk of appropriating the gold now in the vaults of the Banks of New-York. Had they a particle of sense, or the faintest smattering of political economy, they would see that for a people to be forced to resort to such expedients, is the evidence of incredible weakness, as well as barbarism; indicating that society itself is reduced very nearly to its original or primitive condition, in which, as at present at the South, there is no money, but all dealings are *in kind*. Among sensible people, it is generally supposed that individuals can carry forward financial enterprises better than Governments; and that if the latter is to be supported, the people can better afford to pay their taxes in money than in what they raise; but this is not the theory of these new lights in political and social science.

The war has proved two things—the utter childishness and folly of the South, which could never have been believed had it not been enacted as it has; and that their only cure is thorough chastisement. Barbarians, such as "Southrons," Mexicans and Chinese, can be taught in no other manner. We must be the schoolmaster, and a severe one. We can in no possible way do the Southrons so much good as by giving them a lesson they will never forget—a lesson that will make them sicken at the word "Southern chivalry;" that shall show them their contemptible impotence and arrogance; that their institutions are the source of their weakness; that they have nothing in the world to be proud of, but everything at which to be disgusted and ashamed. Then, for the first time in their lives, will they be in that condition of humility in which truth can enter their minds. If we stop short of this, we leave our work to be done over again, with infinite loss and harm to both sides. While we are about it, let us make them decent people, and teach them that it is quite as respectable to drive an honest trade, as it is to breed, sell, or live by the labor of slaves.

SUSPICIOUS IMPARTIALITY.—The Captain General of Cuba seems to have studied neutrality in a rare text-book. The *Sumter*, of the Confederate Navy, carried into a port of the island half a dozen prizes captured within three maritime leagues of the shore, and therefore within the dominions of Spain. For this act the proper penalty would have been the seizure and detention of the offending vessel, especially as it sailed beneath a flag which was wholly unrecognized by Spain. So far from taking this eminently righteous course, the Viceroy permitted the sinning cruiser to take in fuel and supplies, and put to sea, following the permission promptly with orders that the captured vessels should also sail immediately. This is very much the neutrality and hospitality which the man would exhibit, into whose house a flock of lambs had been pursued by a wolf, and who after stimulating the appetite of the ravenous creature, should turn both prowler and prey out into the night. The subject invites inquiry. Possibly the belligerent Palinurus of the *Herald* may add Spain to the category of great powers with whom it is our business to institute war out of hand.

The Case of Florida.

It is now more than half a year since Florida, with an air of ridiculous pomposity worthy of the State from which the bulk of her population is drawn, announced to the world that she "solemnly withdrew herself from the existing government of the said United States; and that the State of Florida is hereby declared a *Sovereign and Independent Nation*." Unfortunately for Florida, however, it is one thing to declare for an independent nationality and quite another thing to achieve it; and while the three tailors of Tooley-street, or the three dozen traitors of Tallahassee can easily enough assemble in Convention and put forth the most defiant programmes—it is not so easy for the former to whip the Horse Guards, or for the latter to reduce Fort Taylor, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens, and to sink, burn and destroy the cruisers of Uncle Sam, which keep watch and ward round her whole coast-line, from St. Mary's to the Perdido. The, fact is, *that* is a piece of work which the Tallahassee Sovereign Convention never thought of. The Floridians had so often seen the dough-faced Yankee Congressmen cower and quake before the threatenings of YULEE and MALLORY, that they fancied the Government would be glad to secure their friendship on any terms—even though it had to be purchased at as high a price as we gave a few years ago for their territory.

And consequently Florida has been for a half a year now in a most terrible plight. Her sovereignty and independence have been less since she proclaimed them, than at any time during the long period that she was alternately the property of Spain, France, England, or any enterprising filibuster that chose to own her. She is absolutely helpless, and likely to remain so as long as she is contumacious. She simply cannot now, or ever, sovereign though she be, take the forts on her Southern coast, nor expel the United States troops from her Western border. Not all the wreckers that hover around her coral reefs—not all the grape that Capt. BRAGG can fire from now till doomsday—not BILLY BOWLEGS, did his whoop ring from the Everglades ever so fiercely—not these, joined to all the Crackers, and Minorcans, and negroes, and negro-drivers, and alligators, in the whole Peninsula, even though every one of them had been born, like Gov. PICKENS, destitute of fear, could achieve for Florida that Sovereign Independence, the declaration of which was inscribed on parchment a half year ago, and solemnly deposited in the archives of Tallahassee. No, not if the whole Confederate Army and Navy were to rush *en masse* to her assistance.

And the worst of it is that every day the microscopic nation is getting into a worse plight. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves now tread her sacred soil, and the hi-hi's of the Old Bowery strike terror into every living thing on her surface. Of all the desecrations of holy things that have taken place since Gen. BUTLER planted his feet on Virginia, this is the most atrocious—and yet it has to be endured, and by a Sovereign Power too. Key West, too, is a loyal town, with a loyal Mayor, a National Court, Judge and officers; and it has just celebrated, in good old loyal style, the Fourth of July. A large part of the poor whites scattered throughout Florida know nothing about secession—what it is, or what it signifies—while the whole population of the State is not as great as that of some of the smaller Wards of this City. The secession aristocracy are only about a thousand strong; and these made up almost exclusively of planters, negro-traders, and factors, who have emigrated from adjoining States.

It would be well for Government speedily to pay still sharper attention to this misguided little abortion from the loins of South Carolina. She is of no sort of consequence to herself, but of great consequence to us—as is evident from the heavy price at which we purchased her. In no State was the work of secession so clearly the trick of a few demagogues as there; and in none of them could the thing be so easily, quickly, and effectually crushed. The moral influence of such a movement would be great; while a strong foothold near the mouth of the St. Johns and at St. Augustine, would furnish an admirable base for land or coast operations on the country east, west, and north of the peninsula.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The problem regarding prisoners of war can be put off no longer. Gen. MCCLELLAN has a thousand of the article on hand, who cannot be carried with him, and who should not be dismissed. How to dispose of them Government will have to determine. If precedents thus far established in the campaign be followed, these people will be made to take the oath of allegiance, and will then be sent about their business. That business we have no hesitation in saying will in nearly every case be a resumption of hostilities against the Government. It can hardly be otherwise. Returning to their homes the men will find themselves without employment; they will find a rabid community contemptuous of their recreancy; and determined, if persecution and unfriendly looks can do it, to drive them anew to the field; and ever ready casuists who will prove the superior obligation of State authority over that of the General Government, and the inefficacy of an oath uttered under compulsion. To such inducements the stoutest will yield, and the weaker will yield with much less provocation. Let these prisoners, therefore, be retained as a check upon the rebels, when they succeed in making retaliatory captures, and let them be transported in the meantime to points where their labors may be made available in executing engineering works, the digging of

trenchments, or the erection of heavy seacoast defences.

With regard to the officers formerly of the regular Army, seized at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, the duty is obvious. Deserting the Government which had reared, educated and supported them, in the hour of its greatest extremity, they threw themselves into the conspiracy which sought its overthrow. Their act was at once patricide and liberticide. It was the negation of every principle of honor, fidelity and gratitude, without which no man is a good soldier or a good citizen. If treason is a crime, these are criminals the most guilty. To withhold from them the severest punishment the law can inflict will at once be a bounty to disloyalty and a rebuke to the faithful. Every instance of leniency extended to such men is a buffet upon the cheek of those who are offering lives and fortunes to save the Union, and who will be justified in measuring the estimate the Administration entertains of their services, by its treatment of the rebels. Hitherto the balance of kindness and gentle consideration has inclined to the side of the latter. The authorities have been at no pains to mark their conviction that treason is meritorious of punishment. Sooner or later it will be compelled to make the discrimination between loyalty and rebellion, and no time can be so suitable as the present. Let us have an example, to show the world, what the world reasonably disbelieves, that we have a Government—that it is in earnest—and that we so value our republican system that we are not only ready to die for it, but to put those who endanger it to death.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Dissolving Views of Expected Battles—Gen. Johnston's Retreat—Personal Experiences and Observations.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Virginia, Thursday Night, July 11, 1861.

I am in pursuit of a battle under difficulties:—and from the nature and number of the obstacles encountered, I am inclined to think that the management of this campaign is very imperfect. No adequate attention seems to have been paid to the wants of persons situated as I am. No reliable announcements are made of intended performances:—neither place nor time of expected battles is advertised:—and the responsible managers of the affair have not the slightest hesitation in disappointing the expectations of people who have come hundreds of miles to witness the spectacle of a grand engagement. Such reckless disregard of the feelings and convenience of an "enlightened public" would not be tolerated in the manager of any one of your New-York theatres:—how can it pass uncensured when perpetrated by the heads of our great Republic? If our General will remedy these defects,—advertise liberally the time and place of each intended fight, and provide seats for the spectators, they will entitle themselves to the gratitude of their constituents in general, and to mine in particular.

I left Fortress Monroe nearly a week ago, because every thing was at a stand-still there, and speedy movements at Washington were positively promised—especially in the *Tribune*, which daily dictates, with consummate, but I fear unappreciated generalship, the movements of the campaign. I waited in vain at the Capital,—struggling through hot days and hotter nights with such patience as I am capable of, and was finally assured on the highest authority, (higher even than the *Tribune*, if that be possible,) that Gen. PATTERSON was sure to have a fight within three days. His opponent, Gen. JOHNSTON, was at Bunker Hill, where he was throwing up intrenchments and preparing to make a stand with 18,000 men, including 7,000 just received as reinforcements from Manassas, against PATTERSON, who had but 13,000, and had reached Martinsburgh in hot pursuit of the enemy, only seven miles off. Letters were reaching Washington from some of Gen. P.'s subordinate officers, urgently asking liberty to make an attack at once, even with inferior forces, as they felt sure of success. It was judged safest, however, for him to await reinforcements, which were pushed forward as rapidly as possible. One respectable authority in Washington assured me that by Wednesday night Gen. PATTERSON would have a force of 23,000 men, with a superiority of artillery,—and that he would probably attack on Thursday or Friday—to-day or to-morrow. And another, still higher in position, thought I would have time to witness the engagement here and return to Washington in time to "assist," as the French say, at the movement there.

So under all these assurances I started from Washington at the mythical hour of 4 o'clock yesterday morning on my way to Martinsburgh, by way of Harper's Ferry,—to which point the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now running over repaired bridges, but with greatly impaired efficiency. The trains, indeed, do not reach the village called the Ferry, which lies upon the opposite shore of the Potomac on the high, sharp bluff made by its junction with the Shenandoah: for the splendid bridge which used to span the river was burned by the retreating rebels, and is now,—like the Armory, Arsenal, and all the magnificent workshops that line the shore, a heap of ruins. They stop at Sandy Hook, a collection of houses about a mile from the Ferry. Here we found some 60 or 70 men, mainly of the New-York Ninth, established as a guard—the rest of the regiment having gone forward to join Gen. PATTERSON. There were also at the Point of Rocks, 10 miles below, not far from 200, mainly from New-Hampshire, encamped on the right of the railroad as we passed along, and extending their pickets all the way, along the Potomac, to Harper's Ferry. The river here is shallow, five or six hundred feet wide, and bounded on the opposite side by the forest-clad hills of the Virginia shore, which are in possession of the rebels, who scour the valleys with their horsemen, and amuse themselves almost every day with galloping to the bank and firing at our pickets on the opposite side. They have killed and wounded several in this way from time to time, but have by no means themselves escaped unharmed. At two points within five or six miles of the Ferry, we could see secession flags flaunting the breeze, close by the water on the opposing shore; but both, our boys said, should disappear within a week. At Sandy Hook we found Lieut. WARNER, of the Ninth, who is slowly recovering from a wound received in one of these small skirmishes, with Capt. TUTTLE, MACEY and others of the same regiment.

Sandy Hook is not a place where one can command all the luxuries of every season by simply asking for them. The hotel, however, gave us a dinner well worth the quarter which it cost, and we succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in chartering an establishment to take us to Williamsport, the only route by which we could reach Martinsburgh without imminent risk of falling into the hands of Secession scouts. The direct road by which I had expected to go, was about fourteen miles—the other thirty-three,—but as I had not the slightest desire to visit Richmond and depend on the sovereign pleasure of JEFF. DAVIS for the disposal of my *corpus*, I had no hesitation in choosing the safest and the longest route. Indeed, I had no choice in the matter, for I could get no one to take me over the other. My heart sank, however, when my vehicle drove up;—an old broken-down wagon, with an unplaned board for a seat, a driver more than half "tight," and a faded, feeble white horse, which might possibly have been of some value in the days of the Revolution. We went a mile in dead silence, in something less than an hour. I felt a little relief when the guard demanded my pass. It was short-lived, however, for I had a document from the Secretary of War, giving me full liberty to go wherever I pleased within our lines, and commanding everybody to be particularly civil to me. The guard came again to my relief, with a sense of duty for which he cannot be too highly praised. He said the Secretary of War had nothing to do with his command;—I must have a pass signed by Capt. BRACKLAND, or I could not go on. We turned the head of our steed, not sadly but very slowly, towards Sandy Hook,—reached that hamlet, secured the invaluable signature of Capt. BRACELAND, and decided to remain at Sandy Hook all night. We were aided in reaching this conclusion by the bursting of a tremendous thunderstorm which had been gathering for an hour or two, and which, but for the picket who knew nothing about the Secretary of War, would have poured its watery deluge upon us in the mountains, at just about the point where Old JOHN BROWN collected his pikes and his handful of men for the extinction of Slavery in the Southern States. Beyond all doubt, we should have perished miserably. I desire, therefore, to tender my public gratitude to the picket aforesaid, whose contempt for the authority of the Secretary of War saved me from a fate which I shudder to contemplate.

We bargained with our driver for a better carriage and a span of good horses, and engaged him to take us through to Martinsburgh. He promised also to start with us punctually at 4 o'clock. At a little after five he made his appearance,—with the same wagon, and the same steed, with the added horror of a mate for the horse, and another for himself. We started in silence—meditating many things. I had fortunately fallen in with Dr. WOOD, an intelligent Virginian, who had been trying for some weeks to make his way to his family, within the rebel lines,—so that I could share my woes with him. After a little our drivers stopped, tore from the side of a house a clap-board, of which they made a seat for themselves, and we proceeded,—the picket this time not even asking to see our pass, or caring a straw whether it was signed by Capt, BRACKLAND or the Great Mogul. Our Jehus were both Virginians, who had been driven out, like scores of others who hang about Sandy Hook, for being Union men. All these men hate the whole secession movement with an intensity of which we have little conception,—for, added to its political wrongs, they have the sense of personal outrages and sufferings.

For the first seven miles the road leads across the mountain, and is, of course, hilly, hard and very toilsome. At about a mile out we came upon an abandoned camp of Secessionists,—huts made of bushes, for they had no tents. Just across the road was the old, high log school-house, which I have already mentioned as JOHN BROWN'S arsenal, and to which somebody had set fire, though it burned only a hole in the roof. About a mile further on, at the left of the road, and surrounded by hills, stood the farm-house which he occupied during the year he devoted to preparing his scheme. After three hours' toil we accomplished the first seven miles, and at 8 o'clock reached Sharpsburgh,—a very small village bedecked throughout with Union flags, and celebrated for having been, from the beginning of these troubles, in spite of its exposure to the wrath of the rebels, one of the staunchest Union towns in Maryland. We breakfasted at the hotel, negotiated a release from our Virginia charioteers, and hired a capital vehicle, with a good pair of horses and a respectable driver, to take us the rest of the way.

At Williamsport, which lies twenty-one miles above Harper's Ferry, the Potomac, though wide, is at one point fordable. On the Maryland side, the bank, a little back from the stream, is very high; and from its top our battery scattered the Secessionists who held the opposite shore, and preferred retreating to resisting the advance of the National forces. Gen. PATTERSON crossed at this ford—our troops wading the stream—the band playing "Hail Columbia" and the men singing the "Star Spangled Banner" on the way. Six miles further on they came upon a portion of the rebels, some 2,000 in number, and scattered them after a sharp fight. The road, which is a fine, hard, macadamized turnpike all the way, at that point passes through a grove of trees, beyond which the rebels were stationed. The trees bear marks of the cannon balls which tore through them, and forced the enemy to retreat on Martinsburgh. As our army advanced, however, they fell back still further, and were supposed to be at Bunker Hill, seven miles off, throwing up intrenchments, and preparing at last to make a stand. But now we hear that they are still on the retreat,—the main body of their force having reached Winchester, twenty miles further on, and a portion of it being still beyond.

Thus it happens that I am cheated of the expected fight. The rapidity with which Gen. JOHNSTON retreats is astonishing. Whether its explanation is to be found in sheer unwillingness to fight, or in his wish to draw our troops further into the interior, in the hope that his cavalry, operating in our rear, may intercept and cut off their supplies, may perhaps be doubtful. But his present movements indicate that we may expect no engagement on this line, at least until the enemy reach Manassas Junction;—and it is by no means certain that they will not even abandon that.

R.

THE LATEST FROM MARTINSBURGH.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, July 12.

A white flag appeared yesterday, some six miles distant, supposed to be a sign that residents did not want hostilities there. It is not attributed to the enemy.

A party of two companies, commanded by Col. HIGGINS, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, escorting the Commissary of the Fifteenth on a foraging expedition, near North Mountain, six miles out, fired on and attacked the enemy, who retreated, but captured one of the National sergeants, who had separated from his company. Commissary RICE went to-day with some cavalry to repay them but we have not heard the result.

A teamster who burglariously entered the house of a widow named KANE, last night, has been arrested. Her daughter, who is afflicted by disease of the heart, died from fright. The burglar is named FISHER. He has been sentenced to be shot.

The delay in moving from here is occasioned by a want of horses, not of wagons. If any advance on Winchester is made the enemy could not make a stand, nor could we follow for lacking transportation for our supplies.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment arrived from Cumberland *via* Hancock this morning.

To the Humane.

The following appeal appeared lately in our columns, but owing no doubt to the great excitement of the public mind on the all-absorbing topic of the day, it failed to attract that general attention which under more propitious circumstances it would have secured. We reproduce the appeal in our issue of to-day, assuring the benevolent and well-disposed among our readers that the subject of our remarks is in every respect emphatically deserving of their consideration and sympathy.

"A gentleman of high literary ability, well known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The editor of the TIMES knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this renewed appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied."

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Something for the Van Wyck Committee to Inquire into—The Contract with Gen. James for Rifling Cannon—One of Floyd's jobs—Capt. Maynardier's Report vs. Capt. Dahlgren's, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Van Wyck Committee to a contract entered into by the War Department in the fall of last year, with Gen. C. P. JAMES, of Rhode Island, for rifling one thousand seven hundred iron cannon. This job was arranged under the auspices of Secretary FLOYD, and the agreement was that the contractor should receive one hundred dollars per gun, or a grand total of $170,000. Col. CRAIG, the head of the Ordnance Department, was of the opinion that the work could be done at $25 to $50 a piece, and further, that it was not conducive to the good of the service to rifle so many cannon on JAMES' plan, which both he and commander DAHLGREN, of the Navy, regarded as inferior to others. Gen. JAMES applied to the present Secretary of War for the affirmance of the contract. The matter was referred to Col. CRAIG, who persisted in the view of the matter at first taken by him. JAMES' agent addressed a written argument to Col. CRAIG, urging the execution of the contract, and intimated that there was a *determination* to carry it out, and if Col. CRAIG did not take a proper view of the matter *unpleasant consequences would ensue*. But it seems that the contract was canceled, as it regarded the number of guns to be rifled, and in place of it, JAMES was employed to rifle a number—perhaps an indefinite number, something short or something beyond the original contract. I understand that the price to be paid is the same as under the original contract, which Col. CRAIG decided to be from two to four times more than the work was worth.

Now, I respectfully suggest that this job should be the subject of inquiry on the part of Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. In the first place, they should ascertain whether the cannon will be improved by being rifled on JAMES' plan; and secondly, whether the Government is not paying a good deal more for the work, supposing it to be advantageous in itself, than it is worth. The whistle may be worth something, but there is no reason why the Government should pay too dearly for it.

Capt. MAYNARDIER, the assistant in the Ordnance Department, was President of the Board that recommended the giving of the contract to JAMES. He made a strong report in JAMES' favor, and the latter was also strongly backed by certain New-England manufacturers.

The following extracts from a report (Ex. Doc. 43) made by Commander DAHLGREN, on the 12th December last, in relation to experiments with rifled cannon, are directly in point. It will be seen that the actual experiments made by that accomplished and ingenious officer demonstrated that JAMES' rifled cannon are less accurate than smooth-bored guns. He exhibits tables showing the number of shots fired, the number of hits, and distinguishes between the direct hits and those "in ricochet," or rebounding. He says:

"The performance of the James shells was very indifferent; but few were fired, and those only from the 42-pounder—15 at 1,000 yards, and 14 at 2,000 yards—while 216 shot were fired from the various guns.

So far as can be known from this report, the James shells are so deficient in accuracy as to be of little account, and the *shot* only are entitled to consideration, while the practice now reported with the navy cannon is confined to shells, on the presumption that the firing with shot would indicate the usual superiority in steadiness of flight."

"The results given by the Board, [Capt. MAYNARDIER'S Board, which, as above stated, recommends JAMES' contract,] from their practice with the James shot, show that its best practice at 1,000 yards gave but 96⅔ per cent. of hits, (of which three-fourths only were direct,) while the best of the Navy practice gave 100 per cent. of direct hits at 1,300 yards, (one-third further.)

The James 76¾-pounder shot, best firing, gave 70 per cent. of direct hits at 1,000 yards, whilst the Navy 40-pounder shell gave 94 per cent. direct hits at 1,300 yards—distance one-third greater.

When the screen, at 2,000 yards, was fired at, no one of the James shells struck it—only 60 per cent. of the best practice with his shot, and but 34 in average practice; whilst the best firing withshells from the cannon of this battery, at the same distance, shows 91 per cent. of hits direct, and the average 85 per cent. of direct and ricochet.

The superior claims to accuracy of rifled projectiles over the common spherical I should have conceded—certainly would not have been inclined to question—but that Mr. JAMES, in a communication to the Bureau, has asserted it for his projectiles over those of the 9-inch and other guns of that model now mounted in our ships."

Having given *fac-similes* of the targets, and tables of the results, he remarks:

"So far, therefore, as facts yet known warrant a conclusion, it appears that the performance of spherical 9-inch and 11-inch shells was superior in accuracy to that of the James 76¾-pound shot from rifled cannon, because they struck a given surface *oftener*, at a distance one-third *greater*.

Of course I do not pretend that these round shells will maintain the advantage at ranges practicable to rifled shot; nor that they may not be superseded sooner or later by them. But I may say that the evidence now before the Government is very far from establishing the superior accuracy which Mr. JAMES attributes to his rifle shot and shells, even over the round 9-inch and 11-inch shells, and to a distance which will, perhaps, not often be exceeded in *decisive* naval engagements.

The penetration must be less than that of a shot or a shell from a rifled cannon, but the shock is far superior, the splintering greater, as well as the efficiency of ricochet.

The directness of ricochet, attributed by the board to the James shot, is in its favor, but is almost nullified by the loss of force, which appears from the difference in penetration under each condition, and is explained by the fact that the shot loses its proper direction after striking the plane, and moves obliquely.

Its penetration, at 2,000 yards, was 39 to 45 inches, while the 40-pounder navy shell pierced 8½ feet of tough soil after ranging 6,700 yards, or nearly four miles. Neither result can be viewed as extraordinary, because, under like conditions, it would be properly due to any elongated projectile."

This report of Commander DAHLGREN was published at the last session of Congress, and is accessible to Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. I submit, that in the face of it, the job for rifling cannon by Gen. JAMES should not be permitted to proceed further without a rigid scrutiny on the part of the Committee which has been created expressly to investigate the utility and honesty of Government contracts. I don't claim to have established such a case against the James job as to warrant me in demanding a verdict; but I insist that I have adduced facts amply sufficient to found an inquiry of the grand jury.

While on this subject of contracts, I will mention that, if I am not misinformed, the acting head of the Ordnance Department, Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, has recently sold 10,000 rifles of the pattern of 1842 to SAMUEL COLT, at $10 a piece. Is this the time for the Government to be selling rifles? If they are worth $10 each, they are worth keeping; and if COLT can make anything of them it will be by reselling them to the Government—perhaps at $30. So we go.

I understand that the Committee raised to ferret out traitors in the Department has gone vigorously to work, and that it has already struck terror in the ranks of the spies and sympathisers with rebellion.

OBSERVER.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, July 15—10 A. M.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool July 4, *via* Londonderry the 5th, has not yet been signaled off this Point. Weather very foggy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The British Parliament and the Annexation of San Domingo by Spain.

An Appeal in the Patterson-Bonaparte Case Dismissed.

GREAT AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

The Address of the Diet Rejected by the Austrian Cabinet.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, July 3, arrived here last evening with three days later news from Europe.

The *Saxonia* brings the following specie list:

Lentilhon & Gessner	£100,000	J. S. Morgan, (sovs.)	10,005
Sturges, Clearman & Co	$4,685	Marcuse & Baltyer	$35,700
W. Schall & Co	£4,300	Scuchardt & Gebhard	25,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Monday, July 1, Lord BROUGHAM, on moving for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica, respecting the annexation of San Domingo, attacked the conduct of the Spanish Government in regard to the Slave-trade, and vehemently protested against the annexation of San Domingo, as it would give an increased stimulus to that odious trame.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE assented to the motion with regard to San Domingo. Spain had expressed their determination not to permit the revival of the Slave-trade in San Domingo, in any form whatever.

After some remarks from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, condemning the conduct of Spain, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 1, on the report upon the appropriation Seats' bill, as amended, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved to defer the consideration of amendments for three months.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said: The propositions of the Government as to the disposal of three out of the four seats had been assented to by the House, which had rejected their proposal as to the fourth. They now proposed to give that seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to divide that Riding.

Upon a division, Mr. DUNCOMBE'S motion was negatived by 204 to 28.

Mr. STIRLING then moved that the seat should be given to the Scotch Universities.

After some discussion, Mr. STIRLING withdrew his motion.

Upon the clauses relating to the division of West Riding, Mr. HADFIELD moved that Sheffield should be the central polling place, but a majority affirmed the choice of Pontefract as more central.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Various votes were discussed, among them a vote of £20,595 to complete the Houses of Parliament, which was agreed to.

M. MUSURUS, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has been accredited as Turkish Ambassador to Brussels. This is a double appointment, and will not withdraw M. MUSURUS from his functions at St. James.

The *Globe* says: "Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON has been appointed Attorney-General, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. The office of Solicitor-General is thus rendered vacant."

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, arrived in Dublin on Saturday evening. He will be the guest of the Lord Lieutenant while he remains in Dublin.

The great fire is still burning. On Saturday evening the flames and smoke burst forth with great force, and at 10 P. M. a loud explosion took place.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, nominating M. DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels.

The *Patrie* says:

"There is no foundation in the report that M. THOUVENEL has received a deputation from Rome."

The Pope again officiated publicly at a Mass on the 29th ult. His Holiness was to receive the diplomatic corps on July 1.

The Patterson family case was decided on Monday July 1. The appeal was dismissed, and the first judgment has been confirmed in the tribunal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor took place on Friday at Fontainebleau. The presents were sent in early in the morning. Independently of the Order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consist of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist belt, ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enameled, of enormous weight, and a number of palanquins, thrones, arms, &c."

The *Daily News* correspondent says:

"M. LESSEPS has been in Paris for a few days, having come from Egypt "to remove certain difficulties relative to the works at the Isthmus of Suez."

Two batteries of artillery and a company of military workmen had arrived at Toulon, to embark for Cochin China.

The *Observateur Belge* states that about 35 glass furnaces have been stopped near Charleroi, in consequence of the crisis in America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Among the consequences of the recognition of the Italian Kingdom will be the admission of the new Italian Loan to the Paris Bourse."

Letters from Algeria state that in some districts the grain crops have been totally destroyed.

Corn is now being cut in the South and Southwest of France, and it is expected that the harvest will be completed in the middle of July.

The Corn trade during the week has been dull in Paris.

Wheat of the first quality is firm.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonize the territory.

The official *Gazette*, of Madrid, of July 1, publishes a dispatch announcing that a band of 300 Republicans had risen in insurrection in the environs of Lorea. They are being pursued by the Royal troops.

PRUSSIA.

The judgment given in the late duel case having been confirmed, Major-General MANTEUFFEL was sent to Magdeburg to undergo sentence of three months' imprisonment in the fortress.

CASSEL.

In the sitting of the Second Chamber, of July 1, the proposals of the Committee in reference to the Constitution were unanimously adopted. The Commissioner immediately read a decree dissolving the Diet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis de Tonearsa, who is shortly expected at Berne, from Turin, on his way to Copenhagen, will officially notify to the Federal Council the devotion of VICTOR EMANUEL to the sovereignty of Italy.

A dispatch from Berne of July 1, says:

"The National Council and the Council of the States were opened to-day.

Mr. RAINER, member for Berne, was elected President of the National Council, and Mr. ESCHER, member for Zurich, Vice-President.

Mr. HERMANN, member for Uri, was elected President of the Council of the States, and Mr. VIGNIER, member for Solothurn, Vice-President."

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies has voted the Budget for 1861.

The discussion of the Loan bill will be resumed immediately.

A dispatch from Naples says that two Bourbon Committees have been discovered, and several arrests have been made. 500 muskets were seized by the Police.

The *Gazetta di Torino* says: "The Government have informed GARIBALDI that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprera."

The discussion on the Loan bill was resumed on the 30th June.

Signor MUSALINO opposed the bill, and declared that he had no confidence in a Ministry that wished to maintain the alliance with France. He said, "England is the only true friend to Italy," and insisted that France should be compelled to cease the occupation of Rome. The Italians, he continued, cannot await, for an indefinite period, the good pleasure of a foreign Power which defends the wickedness of the Roman Government.

Signor FARINI said that the statement of Signor MUSALINO respecting his journey to Chambery was erroneous. He supported the alliance with France, which, he said, is the foundation and shield of popular right, not only of Italy, but of all Europe. Italy is indebted to France and the Emperor for many blessings, the value of which history and ourselves will highly appreciate.

The Turin journals announce that Gen. CIALDINI will replace Gen. DURANDO in the command of the Army of the South.

Six hundred brigands have left Rome for the Neapolitan frontier.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna, of June 29, says:—For the last four days, conferences upon the Hungarian question and the acceptance of the Address have been frequently held between the Emperor and the Ministry, and also with the Hungarian Ministers. These conferences have led to no result. Another Cabinet Council was held on July 1, at which it was definitely resolved not to accept the Address of the Hungarian Diet.

The Ministry will shortly make a statement in the Council of the Empire, respecting the steps which have been taken with regard to Hungary. A Royal rescript has been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the Address is stigmatized as disloyal, hostile to the rights of the Crown, and such as could not be accepted by the Emperor.

The Diet is requested to alter the form and contents of the address. In case of refusal it will be dissolved.

TURKEY.

The *Patrie* of June 30, says:

"The English frigate *Terrible* anchored at Constantinople on the 26th inst., after having obtained from the Porte the firman required by the Convention relative to the Straits of the Dardanelles."

The same journal says:

The Sultan has introduced reforms in the Imperial Household, and has reduced the civil list from 75,000,000 to 12,000,000.

NAMIK PASHA is appointed Minister of War in the place of RIJA PASHA, who is disgraced. 500 palace servants have been dismissed. Other reforms are expected. MEHEMET ALI is in favor with the Sultan.

The rate of exchange is falling.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers, of July 2, publish dispatches announcing that disturbances have taken place at Naples. The importance of this movement is unknown.

A dispatch from Pesth, of July 1, says on the Imperial rescript being laid, sealed, on the table of the Lower House, cries were raised of "Return it unopened." After some remonstrances, the rescript was quietly read.

The rescript was read in the Upper House without disturbance.

Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JULY 1.

Consols remain heavy, and are quoted 89¼@89⅜ for money, and 89¼@89⅜ for the account.

About £10,000 was taken from the Bank, to-day, for America.

The India Loan for £4,000,000 is announced. The tenders are to be delivered at the Bank of England with the first deposit of 2 ₱ cent. on the 12th.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2.

The English funds show no alteration. Consols for money are quoted at 89¼@¾, and 89¼@⅝ for August 1. The demand for discount at the Bank was again active. The last price from Paris, was 67f. 65c. New-York and Erie shares receded. The stock of gold at the Bank of France being almost exhausted, they have resolved to pay their notes in silver. The tendency in the foreign exchanges is upward, in consequence of the above resolution by the Bank of France.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 1.—The market, to-day, was dull, at nominally last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY 1 AND 2.—There has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the two days amount to 50,000 bales, 27,000 on speculation and for export. Holders have obtained an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. per lb. on American Cotton, over last Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

JULY 2.—WHEAT in good demand, at 2d.@3d. ₱ 100 lbs. dearer. FLOUR, firm. INDIAN CORN attracted attention; Old Mixed American, 28s.6d.@28s.9d.; New Mixed, 27s.@28s.; Yellow, 29s.@29s.3d.; and White, 30s.@33s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

JULY 2.—SUGAR, unaltered. RICE, steady. COFFEE, steady. TALLOW, quiet, at 53s.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday 45,000 bales, including 24,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant under a large speculative inquiry at an advance of fully ⅛d., and in some instances at ¼d., and closes with an advancing tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; yarns are buoyant with an upward tendency, but cloths remain unchanged at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is steady; and the weather has been favorable for the crops. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report: FLOUR steady with a fair demand at 24s. 6d.@28s. WHEAT steady, and fine qualities are a shade dearer; red is quoted at 9s. 6d.@12s.; white, 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d.. CORN steady with rather more doing; yellow, 28s.@28s. 6d.; white, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet: BEEF firm; PORK heavy, at easier, though qnotably unchanged, prices; BACON dull, and quotations are almost nominal; LARD heavy and nominal; TALLOW quiet, North American 49s.@49s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull and nominal at 6s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. SUGAR and COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. ASHES quiet; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 3d at 89¼@89⅜ for money, and 89½ for account.

SUMMER RECREATION.—In consequence of the present straitness in money matters, there will be less traveling this Summer than heretofore. The proprietors of hotels at Saratoga, Niagara Falls and the White Mountains will probably be able to furnish their guest with less crowded accommodations. Everybody expects, when starting upon a Summer tour, to find at the hotels, after a fatiguing journey, pleasant, airy rooms; but those who have not spoken in advance are told upon arrival that the best that can be done is a bed upon the parlor floor. Many are intending to recreate this Summer who are now seeking a place for their families where the City can be reached in a short time, if business requires it. The beautiful places upon the Hudson are always sought after by such, and the town of Nyack has deservedly met with large patronage. The most prominent building at Nyack, seen from the river, is the Tappan Zee House, of which Messrs. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD are the proprietors. This house, with the exception of ten weeks in the Summer, is occupied by young ladies from all parts of the country, under the tuition of the Messrs. MANSFIELD, who have won a fine reputation for their school in all its departments. On the 1st of July school-books are put away; the young misses return to their parents and friends, and the house is made ready for the numerous friends of the proprietors. It is delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from Hastings to Peekskill. Riding, boating and bathing, with other healthful exercises, are amply provided for. The Messrs. MANSFIELD have, in view of the times, made material reduction in their charges for board. We take pleasure in commending their house to our readers.—*Independent.*

Selling Out!!
Our Entire Stock
OF SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A
FURTHER REDUCTION
OF 25 PER CENT.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.,
AND
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in style neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, GEORGE MATHER, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 65 West 35th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

ASHFORD.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, MARIANNE ASHFORD, widow of the late John Ashford, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, MARIA SERENA A., widow of the late Benjamin M. Thompson, and daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wells Phillips, No. 143 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EGLESTON.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, THOMAS EGLESTON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 8th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 14, of scarlet fever, KYPIS, only daughter of George and Mary Levis, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Washington-place, Brooklyn, this day (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in place of 4 o'clock, as advertised in the Brooklyn papers. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCDONALD.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 14, L. G. MCDONALD, in the 9th year of his age.

TRAVIS.—In Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, suddenly, ALEXANDER H., youngest son of Nathaniel Travis, aged 23 years.

BAYLISS.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, BENJAMIN BAYLISS, an old and esteemed resident of that city, aged 84 years and 8 months. MR. BAYLISS was father of Rev. S. Bayliss, of Brooklyn.

BROWN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, July 14, Mrs. HANNAH BROWN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Samuel and Luke H. Holmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Stamford, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

WESTERFIELD.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, July 2, of lung fever, after 4 days' duration, EMMELINE, youngest and beloved daughter of Levi F. and Eliza M. Westerfield, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 383.—JULY 15, 1861.
54, 45, 24, 30, 74, 6, 17, 42, 51, 5, 8, 25, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 384.—JULY 15, 1861.
19 4, 60, 18, 29, 22, 7, 53, 42, 54, 55, 12, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly arise up and bless her, especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article,

LAW REPORTS.

Widow's Right of Dower.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE, 1861.

Before all the Justices.

Mary P. Durando, appellant, vs. *Charles C. D. Durando and others, respondents.*—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court refusing a widow dower in lands in which her husband had a vested remainder depending on an estate which did not determine in his lifetime. The judgment was affirmed, and the following opinion delivered by the Court:

SELDEN, J.—To entitle a widow to dower, a husband must have been seized, either in fact or in law, of an estate of inheritance in the land at some time during the coverture. This rule is inflexible. When, therefore, the husband had, previous to his death, simply a reversion in fee or a vested remainder, expectant upon an estate for life, his widow cannot be endowed, as in such a case the husband has never had either possession or any present right of possession; he cannot be said to have had a seizure of any sort, either actual or legal. It is conceded by the counsel for the appellant that this rule applies where lands descend to the husband, subject to the right of dower of the widow of the ancestor; as if a father die intestate, leaving a widow and a son, and the widow is endowed, it is not claimed that the widow of the son, in case of his death in the lifetime of his father's widow, could ever be endowed of the lands which had been assigned for the dower of the latter. But it is insisted that where the estate comes to the husband, not by inheritance but by purchase, the widow may be endowed, notwithstanding her husband has had only a remainder in the land.

This distinction, or rather the idea that it applies to this case, is evidently founded upon a misapprehension. It is true that where a father conveys lands to a son, subject to the contingent right of the wife of the father to dower, if the father dies and his widow is endowed, and before her death the son dies leaving a widow, the latter, if she survives the widow of the father, is entitled to dower in the lands of which such widow had previously been endowed. But the reason is not because there is any distinction between a vested remainder which comes by descent and one created by deed, but because, in the case supposed, the son becomes actually seized of the estate in the lifetime of the father; and this seizin is sufficient to entitle his widow to dower, although his estate is contingent, and is defeated by the death of a father leaving a widow. I can discover no other foundation for the position assumed by the appellant's counsel than the inapt use by Coke of a single word in a passage.

The learned Judge here quotes at length Coke Litt. 31 A. B., and thus continues:

The word purchase, which occurs in this paragraph, when used in contradistinction to descent, includes the obtaining of title by devise, as well as by deed. But the whole reasoning of the passage quoted shows, that the effect attributed to a purchase follows only when the land is conveyed by a deed. The sole reason given for that distinction is, that purchase takes effect in the lifetime of the vendor, and the purchase becomes at once seized of a defeasible estate; while in case of a descent, the heir is never seized of the lands assigned for dower, during the life of the widow, as her title relates back in all cases to the death of her husband. Now, in this respect, there is not the slightest difference between a descent subject to dower, and a devise subject either to dower or any other life estate. In either case, the freehold passes directly to the tenant of the life estate, upon the death of the ancestor or devisor, and neither the heirs nor devisee of the remainder can have any seizin until the death of such tenant.

The distinction is stated in terms perfectly accurate and precise by the Chancellor, in case of Durham *vs.* Osborn (1 Page, 634); but in the subsequent case of Creiger (1 Bar. Ch. R., 598,) he uses the word purchase as it is used by Lord Coke, and states the distinction as being between estates which come to the husband, and those which come by purchase subject to dower. This inaccuracy in the use of the word purchase, by both Lord Coke and Chancellor Walworth, is perfectly palpable; but as it has led to the bringing up of so clear a case as the present to this Court, it may be well to advert and explain it. That it is this which has misled the counsel for the appellant is obvious, as he commences his citation in support of his doctrine with the Year-Book (5 Edw., 3, Title Voucher, 249,) which appears to be the very authority upon which Lord Coke based his distinction. None of the other authorities cited by the counsel have any tendency to support his position, and it is very clear that it is untenable.

The precise question was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Eldridge *vs.* Forrestal (7 Mass., 253;) and in Beekman *vs.* Hudson (20 Wend., 53,) it was assumed as perfectly clear, that in such a case the widow was not entitled to dower.

J. M. Buckingham for appellant, and D. Thurston for respondents.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 15.

Before Judge Shipman.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Christopher Luchzinger.*—For larceny on the high seas, committed on board the ship *Vanguard*.

The United States vs. *John Brown.*—For an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: a jack-knife; committed on board the ship *Sheridan*.

The United States vs. *John McDonald and Francis Love.*—For smuggling five bags of sugar.

The United States vs. *Mary Murphy.*—For passing a counterfeit quarter dollar.

The United States vs. *Maurice M. Gorman.*—For the murder of Charles Brown, on board the ship *Mongolia*.

SENTENCES.

Charles Smith, who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon some days since, was brought up and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor four months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Maurice M. Gorman, indicted for murder, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Mary Murphy, indicted for passing a counterfeit quarter dollar, pleaded guilty, and said she was in liquor at the time. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and six cents fine.

John Macdonald and Francis Love, severally pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them.

Christopher Luchzinger pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for forty days.

John Brown pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and six cents fine.

The Grand Jury were directed by the Judge to be present in Court to-morrow, to receive instructions in relation to some cases to come before them.

In the case of José A. Pedragas, indicted for destroying the ship *E. A. Kinsman* at sea, the District Attorney said that owing to the death of one of his witnesses, he would have to send a great distance for another, and could not therefore try the case at present.

CAPT. GORDON'S CASE.

The counsel for Capt. Gordon inquired if the District Attorney would take up his case.

Mr. Smith said that in the absence of Lieut. Todd, who had been called to his official duty, he could not try the cause, and did not propose to take it up at present.

Mr. Joachimssen said the testimony of Lieut. Todd might be read from the Judge's minutes of the last trial, but Judge SHIPMAN said he would not allow it; the case was a capital one, and that might be ground for a motion for a new trial.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, Chas. Sands was arraigned for forgery in the second degree, and on pleading guilty to forgery in the third degree, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

Ann Smith, indicted for a similar offience, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence at a future day.

Geo. Morton pleaded guilty to an indictment for picking pockets, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The trial of Wm. Dunnigan for the murder of Wm. Hickey and John Keevan will commence in this Court to-day.

Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Richard P. Spencer* vs. *The Locomotive and Machine Works.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the demurrer as frivolous with costs, including costs of motion.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic, and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PROCURING any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 6 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. W. Gilchrist, S. S. Webb and others.

NO. 100.—YOUR LETTER HAS BEEN RECEIVED I am very glad that you have written to your ——; I have been so much joined the V.; I leave in a few days. My direction will be the same. NO. 1.

TO F. B.—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED. ALL well. Let me know your address in confidence, and I will write full. Duke sends love. NED.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. Four years to eleven; and sound, between 5 and 8 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Rossell Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

E. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry, Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

A WOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED ——free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process adopted by medical professors, such as ——, chemists, surgeons, officers, &c., &c., &c. ——, No. 224 Broadway, Sole Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and froning. Wages suitable to the times. The best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBEEMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress alone. Can give the best of City reference. Also, a situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as first-class waitress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman who has lived nine years in her last place. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., etween 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can come well recommended from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady girl to go as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; five years' City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at her present situation, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, understands her duties thoroughly, is willing and abliging, and of kind disposition. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is capable of doing fine washing and fluting; would prefer to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY a lady, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family. Address, post-paid to No. 151 West 11th-st., stating where an interview can be had. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman-cook wishes a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 116 13th-st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen from 10 to 2 for two days. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; best of City reference given from last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family or hotel in city or country; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts, ice cream, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit in the best manner; has City reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette-st. and DeKalb av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 225 16th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman; is a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and ice cream; has no objection to a first-class lady and gentleman's boarding-house; can give first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the most satisfactory reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived nine years in one family. Call for 3 days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY AND OBLIGING German girl wants a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash, iron, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City references. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, sober, middle-aged female, in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNtry wishes to procure a good situation for a girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country for a few months; the best recommendation will be given her. Inquire at No. 25 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; best City reference given. Call at No. — Broadway, corner of 16th-st. and Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as excellent cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITTATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 105 West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is obliging and very agreeable. Call at 113 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in good style; wages $7. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $7. Best of City references, City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; she is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; she is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation (City or country) will be found to know her duties thoroughly; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; no objection to assist in the washing; possesses a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she lived three years. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 59 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; or would do the general housework of a small private family; a short distance in the country would be preferred; most unexceptionable reference from former employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very nice girl, eight years in her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; also a chambermaid and waitress, with eight years' reference; also 16 girls, with good references, having lived from two to five years in their last situations. No charge to employers. Servants for all stations, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; can give three years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTAnt woman wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a girl to do general housework; has no objection to go to the country and take charge of a dairy; has good City reference; is a Protestant, and is willing to work. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as general housemaid; willing to go into the country; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A PROTestant young woman wishes the above situation; makes nice bread, and is a good washer and ironer; very obliging; best City reference; wages low. No objection to the country. A small girl wants a place to do light housework or mind children; wages, $3 per month. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; wages not so much of an object as a steady place; best of references. Call at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room; can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—An English girl, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is neat and tidy in her person and kitchen. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up-stairs, 3 doors west of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with good reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and biscuit, wash and iron in style. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—AN American woman wishes a situation as working housekeeper; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; is of obliging disposition, and very kind to children; has the best of reference: can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard-working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—THE SPEcial attention of families requiring honest and faithful servants is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment a selection of over 200 respectable, capable, and well-recommended domestics every day, (for the City and country,) at moderate wages. Also, a large number of very nice girls lately arrived, and will go for $3 or $4 per month. No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. NOTE—This establishment is conducted by American gentlemen, and the public who favor us with their patronage will find our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL-DISposed, hard-working young woman, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, trustworthy and competent; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person, as lady's maid, or to travel with a lady; best of reference can be given. Address E. A., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., near 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children; or to go out by the day. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., this week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do fluting; has the best of City references from last place; would not object going to the country with a respectable family; would engage permanently if required. Can be seen at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion as above wanted, by a widow woman; would assist at chamberwork if required; can do up linen and finery in neatest manner; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; can give long and satisfactory City references. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE wants a situation; from long experience, is fully competent to take the whole charge of an infant; is willing to sew if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as children's nurse and sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as situation as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 227 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; wages no objection; wishes to go to any part of Europe; England preferred; good references given. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would go out as weekly or monthly nurse. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of procuring a home in the country, as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain needlewoman; a quiet home is more desired than wages; she is an excellent nurse, and very fond of children; willing to do anything that is required of her by her employers. Call or address, for one week, No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Refers to her last employers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a place as nurse to an infant, or as seamstress, in a genteel family, by a refined young American woman, whose parents have recently met with reverses of fortunes. Apply for two days under A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady wants a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, four weeks old—her first child; can be well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the grocery store, all this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 42 West 19th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG single man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he is strictly temperate, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to take charge of a garden; understands the care of flowers well; is a steady driver; has taken care of some of the best horses in the City. Address T. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or call at the cottage in 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's pudding and brewis store, No. 181 Broadway, or address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country. Would make himself useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and wife, without children, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook; both thoroughly understand their business and can produce first-rate references. Address E. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gardener; fully understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman or plain gardener, or would work on a small farm; understands the care of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference given. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 116 Broadway, near 27th-st., or address GEORGE.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. L., No. 246 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle, in general; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages not so much of an object as a permanent home; is sober and willing. A note addressed to G. P., Box No. 971 New-York Post-office, will be punctually attended to.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; is also an excellent hand with horses and stock; can work in the garden; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take charge of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife wish situations; the man to do gardening; his wife to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to City or country; having lived in both, would be found of willing and obliging disposition. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man of experience, of sober and moral habits; feels himself competent to the general service in a first-class family; has no objections to go into the country. Address G. H., Box No. 692 Post-office, or can be seen at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a young married man as groom and plain gardener; his wife as cook, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make themselves generally useful; can be highly recommended in every respect. Address K. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, of sober and industrious habits, that understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands left at Serle's boot and shoe store, No. 913 Broadway, for E. W., will be attended to for three days.

AS GENERAL AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Situation wanted in a store, by a young man 22 years of age; has five years' experience with a first-class house in Boston as general shipping clerk; is not afraid of work; good penman; has best of references from his last employers; expects only a living compensation; other New-York and Boston references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, THIRTEEN TO seventeen years old, American, honest, intelligent, temperate, healthy, who can reside with parents and near place of business. None other need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Broadway and 24th sts.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty and seventy-five cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four dollars a hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, Box 112 *Times* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suits, of various kinds, etc.; grates, sideboards, wardrobes, bookcases, Turkish lounges and chairs, centre-tables, extension dining-tables, Japanese quartette tables, antique library tables, and chairs, counting-house desks, hall stands, &c. The above removed for convenience of sale, and the sale is absolute for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels 3-ply carpets, oilcloths, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, bedding, kitchenware, table linen, sewing-machine, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, BROGANS AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand Vehicles this day at 12 o'clock, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his sales-rooms, No. 85 Liberty-st., (one door west of Broadway.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Llewellen Park. 3¼ miles from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A FINE new brick dwelling and suitable outbuildings, 10 acres of land, a variety of fruit, beautiful spring by the door. Also, a commodious new frame house, situated near North Englewood Station, 16 miles from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway, or G. HUYLER, near the Station.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to

H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For partic

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 49 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certificates of Banks in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $3,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited for three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Five Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 1st day of September next.
The reasons, and necessity for this call, assigning the reasons and necessity for this assessment, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over that sum, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
JAMES B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$15,000 TO BE DIVIDED.—$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, and smaller sums, to lend on bond and mortgage of approved real estate, in New-York and Brooklyn. $4,000 to $20,000 on first-class farms in neighboring counties, in this State only. R. SALTONSTALL, 52 Wall-st., second floor.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit. THOMPSON, BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.
With ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. ELLIS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail Hosiery trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.
Dated New-York, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TESTIMONIAL TO BOATSWAIN SMITH.—The friends of seamen will meet at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., under the auspices of the Port Society, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to bid farewell to Rev. G. C. SMITH, about to sail for England. A medal will be presented and suitable addresses delivered. All seats free.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. ARNOLD BENHAM and O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Punctual attendance requested for important business.
GEORGE CATLIN, Assignee.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.—SCOTT LODGE, U. D., (MILITARY,) will convene in regular conclave, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Camp Scott, Staten Island. Members in good standing are invited to be present. By order.
JAS. W. POWELL, Master.

THE GUARD.—THE USUAL MEETING OF DIVISION No. 1 will be held at Palace Garden, (rear,) THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, THIS SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.
MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.
The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.
And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to $70,379
ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

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A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 66 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	66
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 8 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the Sabbath-school of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., which was unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 11th inst., will take place TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst. The excursion will leave the foot of 22d-st., North River, for Dudley's Grove, at 8 o'clock.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN for one week, can be had on board the Day Boats DANIEL DREW or ARMENIA for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McOumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by improper habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 291 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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Chief Cabin Passage	$110
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Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.
THE COMPLETELY-ARMED
U. S. M. Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, direct, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES YON, 10 Rue de Recour, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 17th inst. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Persia*, from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the Wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The ASIA will sail 31st of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, LILIAN SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee, and that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees and said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of New-York and Erie Railroad, passed

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

directing the Committee on Elections to inquire whether Hon. HENRY MAY, Representative of the Fourth District of Maryland, has been found holding criminal intercourse with persons in armed rebellion against the United States, and to report as to what course should be taken in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested that the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the subject.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee have power to examine witnesses under their oath or affirmation.

Mr. COX moved an amendment, as follows: "And that Hon. HENRY MAY be informed of the passage of this resolution, if practicable, before action thereon by the Committee."

Mr. POTTER accepted all these amendments.

Mr. BURNETT raised the point that this was not a question of privilege, but this was overruled by the House.

Mr. DAWES said—Mr. MAY is not a member of this House as yet, not having taken his seat. What authority, therefore, had the House over him, or over the gentleman (Mr. CLARK) whom the House on Saturday expelled before he had taken his seat here.

Mr. POTTER replied: Mr. MAY's name is on the roll of the House, and it was shown by newspaper statements that Mr. MAY had gone to Richmond. It was but just to Mr. MAY that this subject should be investigated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM believed that he had a right by authority to say that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with the knowledge and consent of the Administration, and with the authority of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Beyond this he knew nothing.

Mr. WASHBURN had authority for denying that Mr. MAY went to Richmond by authority of the Administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM explained that Mr. MAY went with a passport from Gen. SCOTT, which passport he presumed could not have been issued without the knowledge of the Administration and an acquaintance with Mr. MAY's purposes.

Mr. MCCLERNAND was not prepared to say that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with the consent or by the authority of the Administration, but he would say that he had satisfactory and strong reasons for believing that the Administration was not unadvised of Mr. MAY's intended visit to Richmond. He had reason to believe that Mr. MAY went on a pass from Gen. SCOTT. What Mr. MAY did after reaching Richmond, he (MCCLERNAND) was not prepared to assert. He knew Mr. MAY personally, and believed him a patriotic, loyal gentleman. He understood that Mr. MAY was detained from attending the House by sickness. Was it just to found these proceedings on mere newspaper reports?

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, understood from Dr. MAY, a resident here, that his brother, HENRY, was prostrated by severe sickness in Baltimore. It would be exceedingly unjust and improper for the House to take action relative to this subject, unless the subject was referred to the Bommittee on a statement of facts.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, remarked that passes are given without reference to any man's position in society.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not wish to be misunderstood. He said that Mr. MAY went on his mission to Richmond, which was of a political character, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Administration, and by the authority of Gen. SCOTT. The pass was not in the ordinary form; but to pass the lines. It was given after Mr. MAY had disclosed to Gen. SCOTT the purposes for which he went to Richmond.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that it became the duty of the mover of the resolution, after the statement of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, to modify it, so as to inquire whether Mr. MAY did go to Richmond on a political mission with the knowledge, consent and authority of the Administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I did not say so.

Mr. STEVENS—I wish to know whether the Administration is tampering with the people, and whether any negotiation, or parley, or truce, except to bury the dead, is to be entertained until every rebel has laid down his arms.

Mr. WASHBURNE repeated what he had before said, namely: That Mr. MAY had neither the authority nor the assent of the Administration for going to Richmond.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, said that he knew that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with no authority to speak for the Government, but as a private individual. The President, with this understanding, not only granted Mr. MAY's request, but asked Gen. SCOTT to grant him a pass as a member of Congress, to visit Richmond.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, briefly argued that it was just to both the Administration and Mr. MAY that this subject should be investigated. He wanted to know whether while large armies are being raised, and soldiers are in the field putting down rebellion, a secret correspondence or communication is going on to settle matters by negotiation. He was for putting down the rebellion and sustaining the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated on the authority of Dr. MAY, that when Mr. MAY reached here he would be able to vindicate his character from all the charges and suspicion against him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: On the plainest principles I appeal to this House to pass this subject over till Mr. MAY arrives here, when it can be investigated at length. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Motion negatived by 56 against 82.

The resolution was then passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Volunteer bill.

Adjourned.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 14, } *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, July 15. }

I learn from Col. BENDIX at Newport's News that twelve men and two Lieutenants belonging to his regiment are missing. They have, doubtless, been killed or taken prisoners.

A part of the Sanitary Commission have reached Old Point, and have busily spent the day in visiting Newport's News and Camps Hamilton and Grebble. Their names are Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President; Drs. VAN BUREN and AGNEW, Prof. GIBBS, and Messrs. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and STRONG.

The distinguished visitor of the day is Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. He went to Newport's News with Gen. BUTLER and the Sanitary Commission, and witnessed some excellent firing with Sawyer's gun. This afternoon he visits Hampton, and will witness the reopening of the Hampton Bridge.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 15.

JOSEPH HOLT on Saturday evening addressed an audience in this city, one-third of whom were ladies, densely packing the largest hall in the city, in an unconditional Union speech, which was received with rapturous applause.

The Charleston *Courier* suggests that agents be appointed to receive subscriptions of rice and other produce of the Confederate States to sustain the Southern cause.

The New-Orleans *Delta* says that the New-York marine insurance policies cover losses by pirates, and not by privateers. Therefore, if the Northern Courts condemn Southern privateers as pirates, the insurance companies will be liable.

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 9th inst., says that several prominent prisoners of war, hitherto on parole, have been confined to-day because of the action of the National authorities relative to Southern privateers.

The Charleston *Mercury* tells its country readers to save their goose-quills, as the stock of steel-pens will soon give out.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 11th inst., says that further persistence of the Confederate States in the endeavor to obtain the recognition of our nationality is useless. It also says that the British Ministry have not the courage nor the inclination to apply to the Confederate States the rules which they have uniformly applied to other nations. It adds: "Too much importance has been assigned to the idea that France and England would break the blockade to get Southern products." The editor, therefore, proposes a recall of the Southern Commissioners, and to refuse the recognition of resident Consuls of all the Powers who will not recognize similar officers of the Confederates States abroad.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

Ex-President VAN BUREN was in town this morning. In conversation he expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted, until the full authority of the United States Government is reëstablished.

The State Military Board are said to have made a contract with BROOKS BROS., who are to make 7,000 jackets and pants for the troops, of the best regulation cloth, as a set-off for the worthless suits formerly furnished, and are to be paid the amount of the contract in full.

THE STEAM FRIGATE IROQUOIS SEEN.

The pilot boat *W. H. Aspinwall*, saw, on Sunday, R. S. E. from Sandy Hook 80 miles, steam frigate Iroquois going very fast.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GARNETT'S DEFEAT AND DEATH.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 15.

The force intrenched at Laurel Hill evacuated their position on last Friday night, leaving their camp equipage and sick and wounded, taking the road towards Beverly. When within three miles of Bevery, they met retreating rebels from Gen. MCCLELLAN's front at Rich Mountain. They then started on the road to St. George.

On Saturday, some twelve hours after the rebels left their camp at Laurel Hill, Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio, and Seventh and Ninth Indiana Volunteers, started in pursuit of the enemy. They succeeded in overtaking the rear guard at Carrick's Fork. The enemy made a stand, and a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted for 20 minutes.

By a clever manœuvre on the part of Gen. MORRIS, of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, the enemy were outflanked, and made a precipitate retreat. It was then that the rebel General, GARNETT, in trying to rally his forces, met with his death by a rifle wound at the hands of private FRANK BURLINGHAME, of Company E, Seventh Regiment of Indiana.

After this fight twenty-five dead bodies of rebel soldiers were left on the field.

It was stated by a farmer living in the vicinity of where the fight took place, that many wagon loads of dead and wounded passed his house. The agonizing cries of the poor fellows were heartrending.

The Union troops in their pursuit captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, forty wagon loads of provisions, and a large number of horses, wagons, clothing and arms. The rebels in their hastry retreat threw away their arms, boots, shoes, shirts, and, indeed, many of them were quite nude. Others fled to the flountains, where they will not remain long, as hunger will drive them out, and they will ultimately surrender.

The Virginians were the first to retreat from the field, leaving the gallant GARNETT, with a few Georgians, who were the last to leave the field. The body of Gen. GARNETT was brought into Grafton by a detachment of Indiana troops, under Maj. GORDON. It has been boxed up and covered with ice, and a metallic coffin ordered from Wheeling, after which it will be placed at the disposal of his friends.

With the exception of irregular detachments of rebels in the Kanawha valley, there are no rebels in force in Western Virginia.

Thus ends the first campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All praise is due him for his skill and untiring energy. All praise to him and the troops under his command.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

As an erroneous impression may be produced by the President's name having been mentioned in the House to-day in connection with Hon. HENRY MAY's recent visit to Richmond, there is authority for stating that he went thither on no mission for the Government, nor was he intrusted with any business whatever on its behalf. On the contrary, he obtained a carefully prepared pass from or through Gen. SCOTT, to enable him to go into the interior of Virginia on his own private business; thus having extended to him the courtesy due to a member of Congress.

Not a few persons here are industriously endeavoring to obtain the earliest information concerning the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the tariff now under its consideration, their object being to use such intelligence as they may obtain on that subject for speculative purposes.

The President has appsoved of the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue, in other words, the Force bill.

The reign of terror in Landoun County, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia muster for to-day were given on Saturday last. When the citizens were told to be ready to be drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction, to fill up the ranks of Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to escape. Twelve fled night before last, and evaded the Confederate pickets for nine miles, arriving at the Ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New-Hampshire Regiment at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday and try to cross the above-mentioned ford last night and during yesterday evening. The Confederate pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cienfugas, by the privateer *Sumter*, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release, with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West India ports. Thereafter, it is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation which has been received here, had not at that time been received in Cuba.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

A bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Lord LYONS, passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry.

The reported occupation of Fairfax was probably founded on vagaries from a militia captain. There has been no movement whatever that could be termed an advance, the position of the troops being at present confined within the limits of Springfield on one side and Falls Church on the other.

It is reported that a Zouave named KELLY was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court-house, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail.

There are doubtless a couple of thousand troops still at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court-house, and that the intrenchments and batteries still exist. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 700 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months' troops to continue in service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before reënlisting, unless the position they occupy may demand their service. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtlessly reenlist.

In the Pennsylvania Fourth, six out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. MCCOOK.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, will also form a three year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five whites sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia Creek, where they were impressed into the Confederate service.

Both of the Rhode Island balloons which were inflated and ready for ascension, exploded while being taken to Falls Church.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four secession cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

In consequence of information having reached here from Tepton that a Secession force was gathering there, a detachment was sent them from here by train this P. M.

It is rumored that there is considerable activity among the Secessionists throughout the country above here. It is supposed they are leaving to join the different leaders. It is reported that many have gone from the opposite side of the river to join Col. HARRIS in the southern part of Callaway County. The ferries above here have been destroyed and taken possession of by the United States troops. The telegraph wires are still down west of Booneville and south of Syracuse, and are cut almost daily between these two points.

Col. MCNEILL, with a battalion of the Third Regiment reserve corps, arrived here from St. Louis by special train at 1 P. M. He guarantees protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in the discharge of their duty, but urges the necessity of their organizing and taking part in the reconstruction of society.

He closes by assuring the people of Northeastern Missouri that the United States, although preferring a quiet, uniform obedience to the laws, are yet ready and abundantly able to enforce compliance and inflict, if necessary, the extreme penalty on all active and known traitors.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

Col. MCNEILL's command crowded into Callaway County this P. M.

Col. SMITH's Zouazes, and a portion of Col. BERNSTEINS regiment, under Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFER, are also approaching the same County, and the Fourth Missouri Regiment, under Col. HAMMER, will enter it from Herman simultaneously with these movements. The Illinois troops under Colonels SMITH and PALMER will approach from the east thus completely surrounding the rebel forces under Col. HARRIS. At the same time, scouting parties are marching through the country on this side of the river to clear that section of armed bands and prevent any communication with the rebels.

All is quiet here.

The Home Guards throughout this vicinity are active and vigilant, and no apprehensions are felt with reference to the assembling of the State Convention, which takes place on Monday next.

E. J. DONNELL, connected with the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. JACKSON's army, returned here to-day, and has been arrested. He is first implicated in the burning of the Asage Bridge.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, July 15.

Brigadier-Gen. HURLBUT, of the Volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Northeastern Missouri, denouncing the false and designing men who are seeking to overthrow the Government. He warns them that the time for tolerating treason has passed, and that the man or body of men who continue to stand in defiance of the supreme authority of the Union, peril their lives in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originated. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder and become heroes among their associated band, by slaughtering by stealth those whom openly they dare not meet. This system, hitherto unknown in civilized warfare, is the natural fruit which treason bears. The process of the Criminal Courts, as administered in disaffected districts, will not cure this system of assassination, but the stern and imperative demand of a military necessity, and the duty of self-protection, will furnish a sharp and decisive remedy, in the justice of a Court-martial.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 15.

Information received from Hannibal says that Ex-Senator GREENE had violated his parole, and left for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. SIEGEL's command, from Springfield, 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Col. SIEGEL's command, who were wounded at the battle of Carthage, have since died, making the total loss 21.

Capt. CONRAD's company, which was left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. PRICE demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused. Their arms and effects were then taken from them, the oath administered, and they were marched out of town, under escort of the Arkansas troops, and reached Opanyfield Thursday.

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops concentrated at Neosho.

The rebels report their loss in the battle with Col. SIEGEL at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted home guards.

GOV. HICKS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monnday, July 15.

Gov. HICKS arrived in Baltimore this evening in excellent health and spirits. He is greatly surprised at the assassination rumor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT CAMP WASHINGTON.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, July 15.

The Colonels commanding the regiments at Camp Washington have been notified by telegraph to hold their commands in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Company of Second Artillery that arrived here yesterday from Fort Pickens, left immediately for the National Capital, taking their horses and cannon.

Mr. MARSHALL relieves Mr. HERRICK of the *Atlas* to-day, as storekeeper of the Navy-yard. The Board of Examiners met again yesterday, and passed ROBERT STEEL as carpenter in the Navy. The employes will be paid off to-day. There has been no movement, whatever, among the vessels in the stream, since last noticed.

A new cutter of 500 tons burden has been added to the United States service. She is called the *Santa Cruz*, and has been sent to the Benicia (Cal.) Navy-yard for repairs. For the present she will take on board the armament of the *William L. Marcy*, will be known as the *General Sumner*, and will be commanded by Capt. W. C. PEDAR. She will have 75 men and five guns.

A detachment of 53 men, in charge of Lieut. HYDE, were sent by Maj. BURNETT, yesterday, as a part of 250 recruits, ordered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the Virginia Coast Guard, stationed at Fort Monroe. Another will leave on Wednesday, and the balance will be taken by the Major himself, on Thursday. They were all picked men, and were inspected by Dr. C. R. HOLMES, of the Massachusetts Third Regiment, who was especially detailed for that duty.

Capt. MOORE and Lieut. BAKER, United States Army, arrived and reported at Washoe, Cal., on June 16.

The following punishments, lately designated as the only ones to be permitted in the British Navy, are said to be mentioned in a bill about to be brought before Congress: Death; dismissal, with disgace, from the service; reduction of rank in case of an officer, and of rate of a petty officer; dismissal from the ship to which the offender belongs, severe reprimand, or reprimand; forfeiture of pay and "fines." Every other mode of punishment *is to be inferior* to these: so that gags, tricing lines, double-irons, and "sweatbones," may be abolished.

The Pacific mail brings a report that Maj. SIBLEY, of the Second Dragoons, and Lieut. RICH, of the Fifth Infantry, have resigned. The latter is a Missourian; the former, a Louisianian. It is possible that their names will be blotted from the army record. The resignation of these officers has been rumored for some time.

The head-quarters of the First Regiment of United States Dragoons is henceforward to be at Los Angelos, Cal., and of course all communications with the regiment should be addressed to that place. Fort Tejon, its late quarters, is to be abandoned. Company B had arrived, as the advance guard, to take possession of the new barracks. Fort Mojave is to be also abandoned. Company I of the Sixth Infantry will join Company F of the same regiment, and camp at Los Angelos. Major ARMISTED was relieved at San Diejo by Maj. HALLER, of "the Fourth."

A complete revision of the order published some time since, about the organization of the eleven new regiments, has been going on at the War Department for some time. The corrected list may be handed to the Associated Press, if applied for, when it is ready. It is impossible to describe the anxiety with which hundreds of expectant aspirants look forward to the publication of the order.

The Naval Medical Board, composed of Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, and Passed Assistant Surgeon TAYLOR, Recorder, continues its sessions at the Naval Hospital. To this date the following gentlemen have passed a successful examination, and most of them have received appointments as Assistant Surgeons. They are named in the order of reporting:

S. D. Glagg, Jr.	New-York.	F. E. Potter.	N. Hampshire.
J. H. Gotwald.	Penn'vania.	A. Matherson.	Connecticut.
A. C. Rhoades.	New-Jersey.	J. R. Little.	New-York.
A. O. Leavitt.	N. Hampshire.	J. O. Burt.	New-York.
G. S. Beardsly.	New-York.	N. L. Bates.	New-York.
W. C. Lyman.	Massachusetts.	A. Hudson.	Canada West.
E. S. Bogert.	New-York.	E. S. Mathews.	New-York.
W. C. Wheeler.	New-York.	T. H. Whitney.	New-York.
John Wilson.	Pennsylvania.	W. R. Richardson.	Maine.
H. B. Judson.	Pennsylvania.	W. K. Scofield.	Connecticut.
Wm. Howell.	New-York.	H. M. Wells.	Massachusetts.
H. H. Leavitt.	Massachusetts.	H. Ackley.	Pennsylvania.
J. H. Linkham.	New-York.	A. W. H. Rawling.	Penn.
M. Bradley.	Pennsylvania.	A. Hutchins.	New-York.
C. H. Coryell.	New-York.	W. D. Dick.	Pennsylvania.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Treasury Building, July 3, 1861.

The following articles, which cannot be provided at present by Government, are immediately needed for the volunteers in hospital:

COTTON BED-SHEETS, one and a half yards long; two breadths of unbleached muslin, one yard wide; open one-half yard at bottom; length of sleeve, three-fourths yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard; fastened with four tapes.

LOOSE DRAWERS, 1¼ yards long, with a breadth of one-yard wide muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing-string round the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 22 inches; and in the front, 18 inches, with three buttons and three button-holes.

Soft slippers of different sizes.

LIGHT FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS of different sizes.

TOWELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

ABDOMINAL OR BODY BANDAGES—Material, thick flannel; length, one-and-a-half to one-and-three-quarters yards; to overlap in front; width, ten to thirteen inches, with narrow gores at the hips; three-and-a-half inches high, and two inches wide at bottom, with three broad tapes on each side, attached upon or above the gores.

The articles, if conveyed free of charge to this office, will be acknowledged and accounted for, and used where the need for them is most pressing.

Direct to the "Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, Washington."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

When the news of the fall of Fort Sumpter roused up all the North of the Union to the danger threatening the seat of our Central Government frightened the friends of liberty, hundred thousands of brave men flew to arms; and those circumstances did not allow them to go to war, but who had the means to bring some sacrifice on the altar of their country, promised to take care of the families of the departed warriors.

The courage and the resolution of the Army was confirmed and strengthened by these promises; but I am sorry to say, they were not kept to their full extent.

The zeal of the men of the sword remained steadfast. Will the wealthy classes do their duty? Will they keep their word? Or will they be more parsimonious with their treasure, than the warriors with their blood?

The day of revision draws nearer and nearer. We will fight. Will our compatriots at home forget at once us, their duty and their honor?

These questions form the topic of many conversations in the camp of the First German Brigade. The depressing news which our comrades of war get from home, cannot but raise many anxieties. I owe it to my men and to myself, to remember to the Committees and Societies of assistance formed in the moment of enhusiasm, the obligations they took upon themselves in the most solemn way.

I.S. BLENKER, Commander

First German Brigade of the United States.

CAMP BLENKER, SOMERSVILLE, near Arlington Heights, Va., July 13, 1861.

CAUTION TO PILOTS.

It is well known that our Sandy Hook pilots cruise two and three hundred miles from port—as far east as east of Nantucket Shoals, and south to Hatteras. The privateer *Jeff. Davis* when last seen was off Nantucket, in the route our boats cruise, and on Saturday last the boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4, was chased from Phœnix Island up to Cape Henlopen, by a very suspicious-looking fore and aft schooner She was painted lead-color, had new sails, and was very fast. She used every means to induce the boat to run down to her, by jigging her colors and otherwise, but there being no pilots on board, the boat-keeper concluded to keep her at a respectable distance. Finding the boat too fast for her, she kept off. Look out for privateers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW.—PHILIP ELMENDORF, the captain of the steamboat *Daniel Drew*, ALONZO COLYER, the clerk, and two or three others belonging to the vessel, appeared, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, in reference to the charges pending against them, of having feloniously assaulted Lieut. TIMOTHY DONOHUE, and three privates of the 36th Regiment, on the trip from Newburgh to New-York, last Friday. The substance of the complaint has been already published in the TIMES. The Lieutenant, who is a native of Newburgh, got on board the boat at that place, having three men under his care, who were on their way to join their Regiment, now stationed at Washington. Before the boat arrived at West Point, a difficulty occurred between Lieut. DONOHUE and the officers, regarding the payment of the fare, but its precise nature has not yet become known. The dispute resulted in an assault upon the soldiers, all of whom were brutally mauled with handspikes by the employes of the boat, and at West Point they were set on shore. Soon afterwards the attention of the officers of the military academy was attracted to their helpless condition, and after having received information respecting the merits of the case, a telegram was dispatched to Superintendent KENNEDY calling for the arrest of the *Drew*'s officers and crew. This was done, and on Saturday afternoon the three privates were sent down from West Point—and, upon their affidavits, Capt. ELMENDORF, Mr. COLYER and the others were required to give bail to answer at the General Sessions. Lieut. DONOHUE, who had been placed in the hospital at West Point, was found to be in too weak a state to admit of his removal to the City, and Justice KELLY has received letters from the physicians having charge of him, dated last Sunday, stating that his skull is fractured, and that the chances against his recovery are five to one. Under these circumstances the examination of witnesses was not taken up yesterday, the counsel for the prisoners preferring to await the result of DONOHUE's injuries. It is said that the excitement which the affair has occasioned at Newburgh is very great. DONOHUE is well known and much respected there, and his friends declare vengeance upon the officers of the boat. On her trip to Albany on Saturday morning, it was deemed inadvisable to land there, as a threatening crowd of from three to four thousand had assembled at the pier, and the passengers for that place were transferred to the *Armenia*, which conveyed them to their destination.

DEPLORABLE CASUALTY IN STANTON-STREET—TWO LIVES LOST.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a shocking casualty occurred in an unoccupied frame building located at No. 224 Stanton-street, by which two Germans, named ANDREW SIMPSON and ANTOINE PHIFER, lost their lives. The premises in question have until recently been occupied by several families, but they were so old and tottering that it was no longer safe to live there, and, at the request of Mr. WEST, the owner of the building, the tenants vacated it. Last evening SIMPSON and PHIFER—the latter a married man, living at No. 137 Pitt-street—went into the house to ransack it for firewood, and were in the act of tearing down a partition in the basement, when the foundation wall was disturbed, and a large portion of the building fell into the street. The men were both buried in the ruins, and from the appearance of their bodies, which were extricated within an hour or two, they must have been instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. The occurrence produced considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and a rumor was current to the effect that several children had also been overwhelmed by the rubbish, but such is not likely to have been the case.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—There were several false alarms of fire last evening, and among them one for the Seventh District, occasioned by the burning of a bed in Hague-street. The engines were out in large numbers, and on their return through William-street a collision occurred between the members of Nos. 14 and 20. A running fight was kept up for a minute or two with stones, bricks and other missiles, and several of the combatants were severely injured. One of No. 14's men named SPRINGER had his chin laid open by a blow with a wrench, and was taken to the Hospital. The Police finally put an end to the fight and arrested two members of No. 20, which Company is said to have been the aggressor.

A BRIG BURNED AT HER DOCK.—A fire broke out on Sunday night on board the Italian brig *Ericetta*, lying at Pier No. 40 E. R. The flames spread so rapidly that the only chance of saving the vessel was by scuttling her, and this was accomplished by the firemen and police. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and none of it is met by insurance.

FIRE IN A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the grocery and liquor store of BERNARD WARD, No. 782 Washington-street, took fire, and damage to the extent of $150 resulted to the stock and fixtures; insured for $1,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building was not injured much.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE LOST.—It was rumored yesterday that in passing out the specie from on board the *North Star*, two boxes were lost, containing $18,000. The proper number of boxes passed the tallyman at the specie locker, but the tally of the men on the dock was two short.

TRAVELING ON THE EAST RIVER.—The new steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*, of the People's Line, has commenced running from Peck-slip every day, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., to Glen Cove, White Stone, Great Neck, Roslyn, Sand's Point, Manhasset and Glenwood, returning next morning in time for business in the City.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 15.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, July 4, *via* Londonderry, 5th, reached this point at 9 o'clock this evening.

She has 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

She reports numerous icebergs, and was detained 24 hours in a fog.

Hibernian passed steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, Saturday, on Sunday at midnight, 30 miles east of Anticosta.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July with a public breakfast. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, presided, and prayed for the extermination of Slavery. Mr. ADAMS sent a sympathetic letter.

Mr. RUNDELL PALMER, Q. C., the new Solicitor-General, will become a candidate for the representation of Richmond and Yorkshire, which is vacant by resignation of Mr. HENRY RICH.

Mr. LOVER, M. P., has published a pamphlet entitled *Austria—Her Position and Prospects*. The object is to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste under an Austrian guarantee.

The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celbrate last Saturday the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long a fatiguing service, in honor of that Apostle, the patron of Rome.

A meeting to raise a memorial fund in behalf of the late Mr. BRAIDWOOD's family, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Italian Government has granted subsidies to an English Company, which has undertaken a complete system of potal and passenger steam service on the Mediterranean; the Company to be allowed to erect wharves and landing-places, thus avoiding, for the first time on the Mediterranean, the using of small boats for landing goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The *Daily News* denounces the Belgravian letters, which have appeared in one of its contemporaries, as an offence against good taste, and a calumnious caricature of English social and domestic life.

It is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August.

BERKENHEAD, Friday, July 12.

The mail train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. At a short distance from Rugby, while proceeding at a rate of about 30 miles per hour, the boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several passengers were severely shaken and injured. The post-office car was smashed to atoms, and Mr. STOKER had both legs blown off, and his life is despaired of.

The *Times* City Article es of Thursday evening says: "There were numerous investments yesterday on the part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks Consols exhibited sustaining symptoms of animation. The 4th of the month has passed off without pressure, and the demand was moderate, both in the Bank of England and the discount market. About £9,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank yesterday, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America."

The railway market was depressed the whole day.

LONDON, Friday, July 5.

The weather is showery and mild. The arrivals are pretty liberal. A better line of trade, but nothing dearer than on Monday last.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 158,600 bales, including 49,000 to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market is active in both the trade and speculative departments, and the American advices per steamer *Australasian* caused an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb. Sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans fair	8⅛d.	Middling	6d.
Middling	8⅛d.	Upland fair	8⅛d.
Mobile fair	8⅛d.	Middling	7⅞d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,100,000 bales, of which 838,000 are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is steady. Wheat is more steady, with a better demand. The weather since the departure of the *Saxonia* has been unsettled.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 89⅛ for Money, and 89⅛@89⅝ for Account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £572,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 38⅛@38 discount; Erie, 21@28.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A STRIKE AMONG THE SHOEMAKERS.—About sixty of the "jour" shoemakers in the employ of Mr. HARMON, No. 30 Dey-street, New-York, yesterday started on a "strike" for higher wages, and immediately called at the establishment of Mr. HARSHAW, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, Brooklyn, where about 100 men of their craft are employed. They urged the workmen to quit work unless paid higher wages, but Mr. HARSHAW made a speech to them, stating that he was paying as high prices as he could afford to pay under his contract, and the men concluded to remain at their work for the present. The men say they have been receiving only 44 cents a pair for making soldiers' shoes, (of which they can make but one pair a day,) and have to find their own thread, wax, bristles and pegs.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At about noon Sunday, a fire was discovered bursting out of the engine room of the American Skirt Company's factory, on the fourth floor of No. 106 Orange-street. Fortunately, the fire was immediately discovered and got under before it had time to spread to other parts of the building, or a large amount of property must have been destroyed. The room in which it originated has not been used for some time, and therefore, it is presumed that the fire was set by some malicious person. This is the same place that was set on fire last Spring, when two young women lost their lives—one by suffocation, and the other was killed by jumping from a window in her fright.

Sporting Matters.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN ETHAN ALLEN AND MATE, AND FLORA TEMPLE.

One of the most exciting matches of the season took place yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island, between *Ethan Allen* and mate, S. MCLOUGHLIN, and *Flora Temple*, J. D. MCMANN, for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Flora* was the favorite, previous to starting, at the rate of $100 to $70. A large amount of money changed hands. JOHN MORRISSEY, the backer of *Ethan Allen*, won $10,000. *Flora* cut her quarter badly in the second heat; indeed, she was overmatched, as *Ethan Allen* had nothing to do but trot, while his mate, *Socks*, pulled the weight and wagon. The result was as follows:

Ethan Allen and *Socks*	1	1	1
Flora Temple	2	2	2

Time—2:22¼, 2:22, 2:23¼.

Another match has been made between these horses, with the exception that *Flora* will go in harness.

YACHT RACE.—On Tuesday, July 16, a regatta for cat-rigged yachts will come off from the Club-House, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. The boats will be divided into classes, from 35 feet to 26 feet and less. The entrance for the first class will be $10; for the second class, $5. The following prizes will be given: First prize for the first-class, $50; second prize $15. First prize for the second class, $25; second prize, $10. The race will be for a distance of twenty miles, the boats to start from the Club-house at 1 o'clock P. M. Two minutes to the foot allowed for difference in length. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the boats will sail on the first fair day. The race is open to all cat-rigged boats of New-York and its vicinity.

Obituary.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, who died in Boston on July 14, was born in Ipswich, N. H., on Oct. 6, 1779. A collegiate course which he commenced at Dartmouth was interrupted that he might become a partner with his brother in a mercantile undertaking in Boston, and in this branch of business he spent a large part of his life, amassing an extensive property. About the year 1821 Mr. APPLETON became deeply interested in the manufacture of cotton, and was one of the three individuals who founded Lowell. From 1831 to 1833 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1842 was elected a Representative to Congress. He resigned his seat, however, before the close of the term, and remained in private life until his election to the present Congress. A number of pamphlets and essays on Currency,